DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 402 007 PS 024 614

| | |
|---|---|
| TITLE | West Virginia Kids Count Data Book: 1995 County Profiles of Child Well-Being. |
| INSTITUTION | West Virginia Kids Count Fund, Charleston.; West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families, Charleston.; West Virginia Univ., Morgantown. Survey Research Center. |
| SPONS AGENCY | Annie E. Casey Foundation, Greenwich, CT. |
| PUB DATE | 96 |
| NOTE | 185p.; For 1993 profiles, see ED 369 524. For 1994 profiles, see ED 383 426. |
| AVAILABLE FROM | West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313, Atlas Building, Charleston, WV 25301 ($5). |
| PUB TYPE | Statistical Data (110) |
| EDRS PRICE | MF01/PC08 Plus Postage. |
| DESCRIPTORS | Adolescents; *At Risk Persons; Births to Single Women; Child Abuse; *Child Health; Child Neglect; *Children; Day Care; Dropout Rate; Early Childhood Education; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Graphs; Immunization Programs; Infant Mortality; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; State Surveys; *Well Being |
| IDENTIFIERS | Access to Services; Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment; *Indicators; Project Head Start; *West Virginia; Women Infants Children Supplemental Food Program |

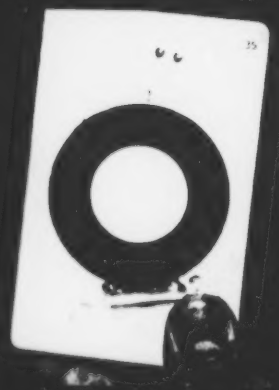
ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report presents data measuring the health and the economic, educational, and social well-being of children in West Virginia at the state and county levels. It measures 12 indicators of child and adolescent health, education, and economic status, but focuses on the following 10 indicators, called "Family Supports for At-Risk Children," that reflect the state's capacity to care for its youngest children: (1) percent births with early prenatal care; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) percent eligible women, infants, and children receiving WIC food and nutrition education services; (4) percent eligible children receiving Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment services; (5) percent 2-year-olds completing recommended immunization plan at health departments; (6) percent poor and near poor children receiving Medicaid; (7) percent children under 6 years with working parents without regulated day care; (8) percent eligible children served by Head Start; (9) percent of all children approved for free and reduced school meals; and (10) percent of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education. Following a foreword and overview outlining the Kids Count project, the report includes the following: a display of 10 state maps graphically representing the aforementioned indicators; status of children by indicator; West Virginia Kids Count scores and composite county rankings; West Virginia state profile; West Virginia minority profile; county profiles in alphabetical order; and three appendices containing definitions, methodology, and sources; notes on statistics and methodology; and a list of committee and staff members. (TJQ)

PS 024614

ED 402 007

# WEST VIRGINIA



# DATA BOOK

## 1995 COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

WEST VIRGINIA kids count

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Margaret Hale

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# WV KIDS COUNT Leadership Collaborative

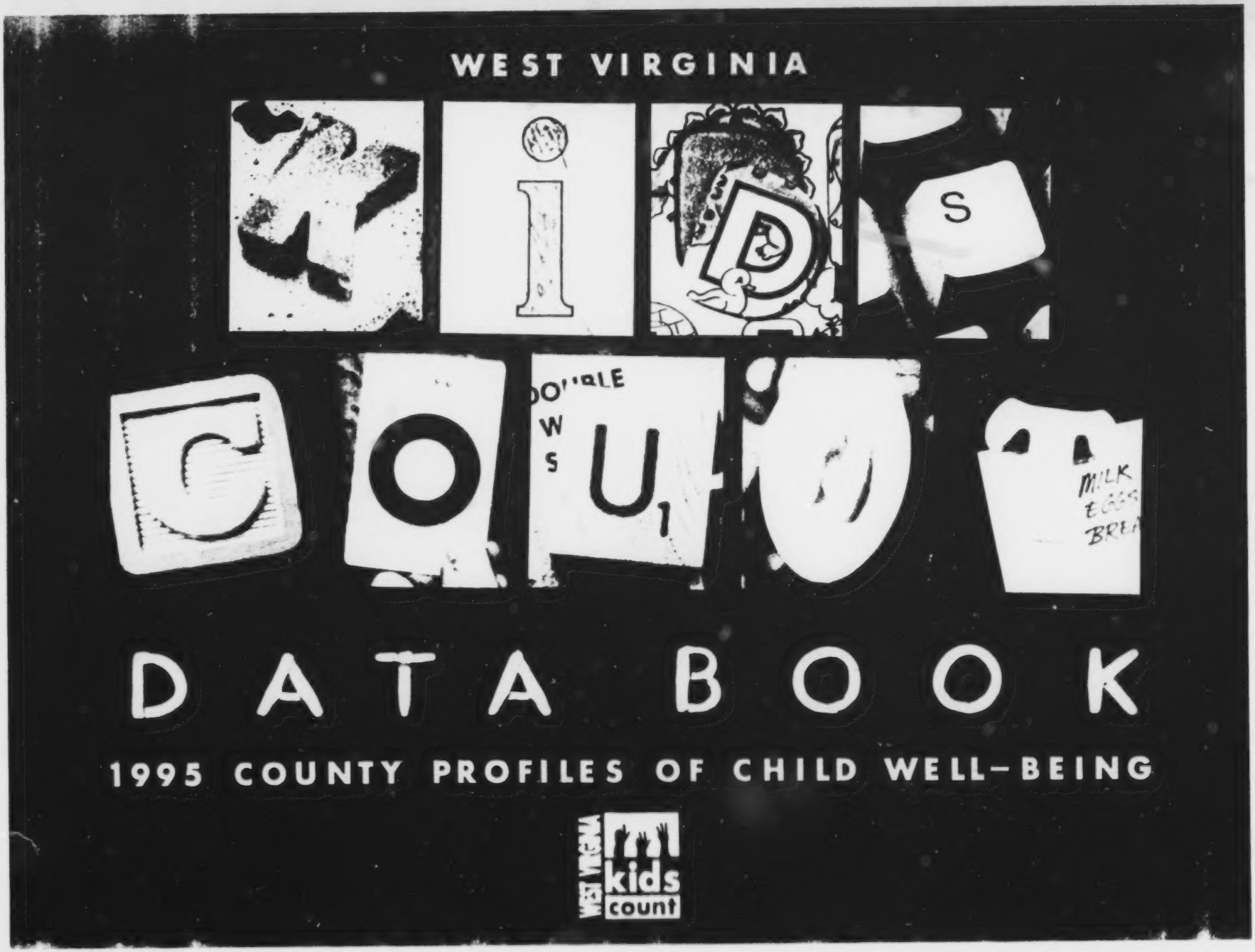
**Gary Ellis**, Co-Chair
United National Bank

**Richard Adams**, CEO and Chairman of the Board
United Bankshares
**Paige Alexander**, Program Director
Hardy County Family Issues Task Force
**Betty Barrett**, Director
Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless
Huntington City Council
**Ralph Bean, Jr.**, President
Hope Gas, Inc.
**Ancella Bickley**
Educator, Writer, Consultant
**Margaret Bishop**, Assistant Professor
WV State College
**Sam G. Bonasso**, President
Alpha Associates, Inc.
**The Honorable Bonnie L. Brown**
WV House of Delegates
**Kathie Brown**, Executive Director
Wheeling Health Right
**The Honorable Robert Chambers**
Speaker of the House
WV House of Delegates
**David Coccari**, Adult Education Coordinator
RESA I and RESA IV
**David Cockley**, Administrative Director
Pendleton Community Care
**Penny Crandall**, Assistant Administrator
Family Law Masters
**Charles H. Daugherty**, Executive Director
WV Humanities Council
**Linda DuVall**, Director
Head Start, Kanawha County Board of Education
**Smoot Fahlgren**, CEO
Fahlgren Martin
**Terry Fattaleh**, President
Junior League of Huntington
**Delilah Y. Foster**, State Director
American Association of Retired Persons
**Phil Goodwin**, President
Charleston Area Medical Center
Represented By **Rose Ann Walker**

**Lawson Hamilton**, Co-Chair
Semi-Retired

**Elaine Harris**, CWA Representative
Communications Workers of America
**Sam Hickman**, Executive Director
WV Chapter, National Association of Social Workers
**Russell L. Isaacs**, President
Russell L. Isaacs Company
**Bishop S. Clifton Ives**
WV United Methodist Church
Represented By **J. F. Lacaria**
**Frank P. Justice**, Executive Director
Marshall University, Research and Economic
Development Center
**JoAnne T. Kowalski**, Education Director
Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department
**Gretchen Lewis**, Secretary
WV Department of Health and Human Resources
**Henry Marockie**, State Superintendent of Schools
WV Department of Education
Represented By **Sharon Flack**
**Lou Ann Martin**, State Director
Senator Rockefeller's Office
**Robert A. McMillan**, President
Jefferson Distributing Company, Inc.
**J. Holmes Morrison**, Chairman of the Board
WV Roundtable, Inc.,
Represented By **Betsy Owens**
**Cynthia Neely**, Administrator, Women and Children's Services
Women and Children's Hospital
**Kay Nesselrotte**, Administrative Assistant
North Central WV Community Action Association
**Joe Powell**, President
WV Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
**Julie Pratt**, Director
Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families
**Karen Price**, President
WV Manufacturers Association
**Bill Raney**, President
WV Coal Association
**Stephen Roberts**, President
WV Chamber of Commerce
**Franki Patton Rutherford**, Director, Maternal and Infant Health
Program, Tug River Health Association

**Charles Ryan**, President
Charles Ryan Associates, Inc.
Represented By **Dolores Kinder**
**Susan Salmons**, Assistant Director, Youth Services
WV Department of Health and Human Resources
**Robert Samples**, President
Ryan•McGinn•Samples Research, Inc.
**Lyle Sattes**, Member
Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families
**Bishop Bernard Schmitt**
Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston
Represented By **Steve Botos**
**Kenna Seal**, Superintendent
Braxton County Board of Education
**Greg Silverman**, CPA
Herman & Cormany
**Hulett C. Smith**, President
Home Insurance Company
**Jan Smith**
Behavioral Health Consultant
**Steve Starks**, President
WV National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
**Steven J. Summer**, President
WV Hospital Association
Represented By **Nancy Tonkin**
**Michael Tierney**, President
Children's Policy Institute of WV
**Rachel Tompkins**, Advisor to the Governor
Office of the Governor
**Rabbi Victor Urecki**
B'Nai Jacob Synagogue
**Beverly Bailey Walter**, Grants Program Director
Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation
**Marcus Wilkes**, Youth At-Risk Agent
WV University Extension


WEST VIRGINIA
KIDS COUNT
DATA BOOK
1995 COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING
WEST VIRGINIA
kids
count

# Acknowledgments

This data book could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. Most importantly, WV KIDS COUNT is grateful to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which created KIDS COUNT and funds WV KIDS COUNT and KIDS COUNT in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Contributions of the following individuals and organizations were invaluable: Ron Althouse, Jenny Sundra, Laura Carter and Belinda Weimer of the WVU Survey Research Center, for collecting and analyzing the data; Kim Mencken at the Regional Research Institute at WVU and Lisa Crowell at the University Affiliated Center For Developmental Disabilities for assisting with data gathering; Sarah Rosenbaum at the Center for Health Policy Research, George Washington University; Gary Thompson with Epidemiology and Health Promotion at WV DHHR; Randy Childs, Bureau of Business Research at WVU; Sharon Lewis and Doris White of the WV Department of Education; and Bob Eggleton and Beverly Jarrett of the WV Supreme Court, for their assistance providing, collecting and analyzing data; Judy Kerrigan, WV DHHR Office of Audits; Sam Crosby and Darrell Rollyson, WV DHHR, Bureau of Public Health; Kay Tilton and Judy Curry at WV DHHR, Bureau for Children and Families; Pat Moss, WV DHHR, Office of Maternal and Child Health, and Virginia Connard and Thomas Ingles, WV DHHR, Office of Audit. KIDS COUNT is also indebted to the following individuals for providing data: Craig Turner for the national Head Start data; Tom Tregear and Nancy Elmore, both with the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Carol Clem with the Child Nutrition Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Harriet Deel of the WV Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition; Jim Stafford, American School Food Service Association; Dave Heitmeyer with the Department of Health and Human Resources; and Alex Lubman with Health Services Research.

KIDS COUNT is also grateful for the support of Phil Evans with Phil Evans Designs, Inc., who created the layout of the book and its cover; Rick Lee for his riveting photos; Rachel Tompkins, Penny Crandall, J.F. Lacaria, Judy Curry, Margaret Bishop, Gary Thompson, Judith Weitz and Bill O'Hare for help with preparation of the findings; and thanks for the numerous WV KIDS COUNT Dissemination Partners for helping get the data book into the hands of community leaders across WV; thanks also to John Gale with Gale Consulting, for technical support in the production of the book.

KIDS COUNT is also indebted to the faithful service of its Research Committee, Marketing Committee and its Leadership Collaborative. Their names are identified on page 87 of this report.

Special recognition is given to Lynn Divjak, Executive Assistant, WV KIDS COUNT Fund, who coordinated the editing of the book and whose keen editorial eye is as unforgiving as a computer; and to Jennifer Reed, Director of Communications of the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, who coordinated the overall production of this report and its marketing plan with intelligence, creativity and enthusiasm; to Judy Combs for her ready and expert support in proofing; and to Jenny Sundra and Laura Carter at the WV University Survey Research Center, who has done a splendid job coordinating the data collection and its analysis.

WV KIDS COUNT is inspired by KIDS COUNT projects across the country and owes much to all of them for ideas and guidance. We are also grateful to the many West Virginians who have told us how KIDS COUNT is making kids count.

Margie Hale
Executive Director
West Virginia
KIDS COUNT Fund

Permission to copy, disseminate or otherwise use information from the data book is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given. Additional copies are available for $5.00 each from West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313 Atlas Building, Charleston, WV 25301.

Copyright ©1996 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund.

# Table Of Contents


| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Foreword |
| 5 | Overview |
| 7 | Family Supports for At-Risk Children in West Virginia |
| 11 | Status Of Children By Indicator |
| 15 | WV KIDS COUNT Scores And Composite County Rankings |
| 16 | West Virginia Profile |
| 17 | West Virginia Minority Profile |
| 20 | County Profiles in Alphabetical Order |
| 75 | Appendices |
| 76 | Definitions, Methodology And Sources |
| 84 | Notes On Statistics And Methodology |
| 85 | Actual Numbers |

# Foreword

The 1995 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book is the fourth annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, WV KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policy-makers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

Funded in 1991, WV KIDS COUNT is one of 51 similar projects throughout the United States.

The 1995 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book measures twelve indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data.

This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book uses the same indicators of child well-being as last year's book. A new feature this year is a display of ten state maps called "Family Supports for At-Risk Children". The ten indicators reflect on the state's capacity to care for its youngest and most vulnerable children.

"Family Supports" is made up of the following indicators: Percent Births with Early Prenatal Care; Infant Mortality Rate; Percent of Eligible Women, Infants and Children Receiving WIC Food and Nutrition Services; Percent Eligible Children Receiving Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment Services (ages birth through 20); Percent Two Year-Olds Completing Recommended Immunization Plan at Health Departments; Percent of Poor and Near Poor Children Receiving Medicaid (ages birth through 20); Percent of Children Under Six With Working Parents Without Regulated Day Care; Percent Eligible Children Served by Head Start (ages 3-4); Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced School Meals; and Percent Births to Mothers With Less Than a 12th Grade Education.

County level information on the percentage of children in poverty and the percentage of single-parent families is not updatable in 1993, because this data is from the census and is updated by county every ten years.

KIDS COUNT believes this data is very important to understanding how our families and children are faring, and so this and other 1990 demographic data is included.

Last year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book inspired community action for at-risk children and helped many communities secure funding for programs targeted to at-risk youth. The print and broadcast media has increased its reportage on kids. There is more editorial commentary on children and more people see the connection between at-risk children and our future.

This year we have noted the many ways kids are counting from stories sent to us from around the state. These are featured as "55 Ways Kids Are Counting!".

WV KIDS COUNT is forging partnerships between business, human services and the religious community. A new initiative, KIDS COUNT Child Watch, will engage business, religious and other private sector leaders to increase philanthropy, hands on program involvement and advocacy. The Data Book will be used as a tool to select issues for focus and action.

Making KIDS COUNT in West Virginia is a shared enterprise. Consider how you might join in the support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-800-834-8323.

# Overview

This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book, the fourth annual edition, places a special emphasis on the state's capacity to provide prevention services to West Virginia's children and families. The connection between prevention and the well-being of children is clear. The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in its Starting Points report, speaks eloquently about the critical importance of prevention services and our nation's need to support children from birth to age three. The first three years of life appear to be a crucial starting point, a period particularly sensitive to the protective mechanisms of parental and family support. What we have long known from instinct has been corroborated by scientific findings. These findings include:

1. brain development that takes place during the prenatal period is more rapid and extensive than we had previously realized;
2. brain development is much more vulnerable to the child's surroundings than we ever suspected;
3. the influence of the child's early situation on brain development is long-lasting;
4. the child's surroundings affects not only the number of brain cells and the number of connections among them, but also the way these connections are wired;
5. we also have new evidence for the negative impact of early stress on brain function.

## Family Supports In West Virginia

| Indicator | State Percent/Rate |
|---|---|
| Percent Births With Early Prenatal Care | 76.6% |
| Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.7 |
| Percent Of Eligible Women, Infants And Children Receiving WIC Food And Nutrition Education Services | 60.2% |
| Percent Eligible Children Receiving Early & Period Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment Services (ages birth through 20) | 43.5% |
| Percent Two Year-Olds Completing Recommended Immunization Plan At Health Departments | 65.5% |
| Percent Of Poor And Near Poor Children Receiving Medicaid (ages birth through 20) | 68.3% |
| Percent Of Children Under Six With Working Parents Without Regulated Day Care | 52.1% |
| Percent Of Eligible Children Served By Head Start (ages 3-4) | 47.2% |
| Percent Of All Children Approved For Free And Reduced School Meals (Grades K-12) | 45.8% |
| Percent Of All Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education | 24.6% |

# Overview , continued

The risks are clearer than ever before. An adverse setting for the child can compromise a young child's brain function and overall development, placing him/her at greater risk of developing a variety of cognitive, behavioral and physical difficulties. In some cases, these affects may be irreversible.

The opportunities are equally dramatic: a good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we ever imagined.

These findings confirm what many of us have long known without such studies, and that is that babies raised by caring, attentive adults in safe predictable environments are better learners than those raised with less attention in less secure settings. Living in a supportive and safe community, having dependable caregivers and being born full-term and at normal birth-weight are all critical to healthy development.

For all of these reasons, WV KIDS COUNT has decided to focus on ten indicators which reflect on the state's capacity to care for its youngest children. The ten indicators include:

1. percent births with early prenatal care;
2. infant mortality rate;
3. percent eligible women, infants and children receiving WIC food and nutrition education services;
4. percent eligible children receiving EPSDT services;
5. percent two year-olds completing recommended immunization plan at health departments;
6. percent poor and near poor children receiving Medicaid;
7. percent children under six with working parents without regulated day care;
8. percent eligible children served by Head Start;
9. percent of all children approved for free and reduced school meals; and
10. percent of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

We know that help from Washington is decreasing, and that the states will have greater opportunities for decision-making for programs and fewer dollars to invest. Caring for our children is even more today than yesterday up to us. WV KIDS COUNT offers this family support portrait to guide priorities by policymakers and communities.

# Family Supports for At-Risk Children in West Virginia

## Early Prenatal Care

**Percent Births With Early Prenatal Care**

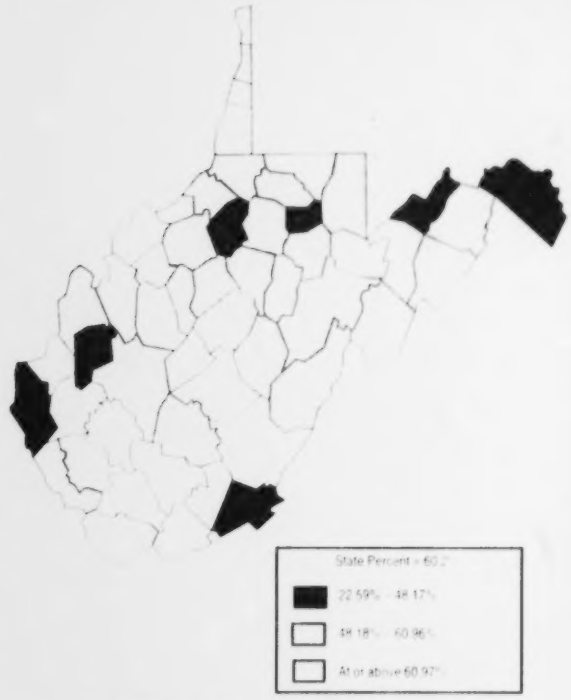
This indicator is the percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy and measures the rate at which pregnant women receive a set of services. Receipt of early prenatal care is associated with lower rates of infant mortality, low birth-weight and morbidity. It is interesting to note that a number of southern counties have many women who did not receive early prenatal care; however, these same counties have average infant mortality rates. These same southern counties do have high percentages of eligible women receiving food and nutrition services, as well as Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment services and Medicaid.

## Infant Deaths

**Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

Infant mortality is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. It is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant and the conditions in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives. The majority of West Virginia's counties have an infant mortality rate at or below the state average. Only six counties have very high rates. There appears to be similarity between the counties with low infant mortality rates and high coverage for WIC, EPSDT and Medicaid.

## Nutrition Services



**Percent Of Eligible Women, Infants And Children Receiving WIC Food And Nutrition Education Services**

WIC, shorthand for the Women, Infants and Children Special Supplemental Food Program, was established in 1972 after a survey that found anemia and inadequate growth were common among children in low-income families. A report released in 1993 indicated that WIC reduces anemia among poor children by 16 percent. Families with an income at or below 185 percent of poverty ($21,862 for a family of three) are eligible for WIC in West Virginia. There appears to be a relationship between the patterns of low infant mortality and high coverage of WIC, as well as the high coverage of children receiving Medicaid.

# Family Supports for At-Risk Children in West Virginia

## Health Screening Services

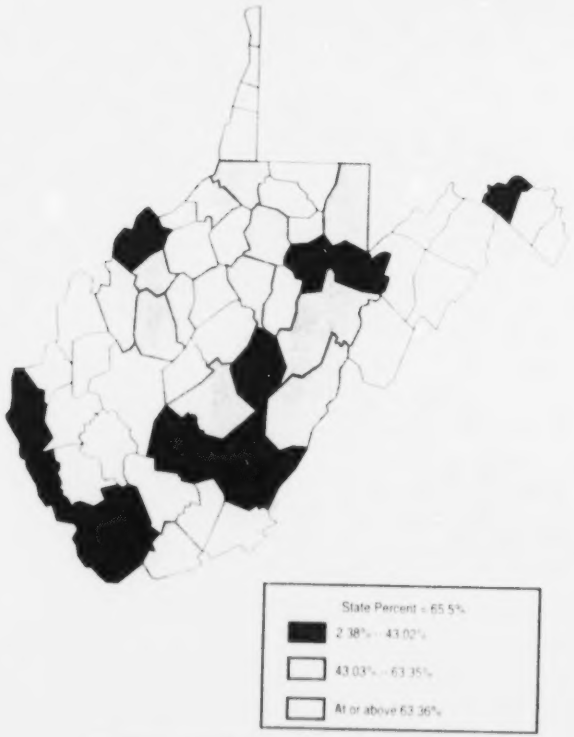
**Percent Eligible Children Receiving Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment Services (ages birth through 20)**

The Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment program was added by Congress in 1967 as a required service for all Medicaid eligible children. The EPSDT program ensures that poor children receive a comprehensive range of preventive and primary health services. Primary health services are extremely important for all children in order to avoid unnecessary emergency room treatment and the other consequences of untreated conditions.





## Immunizations

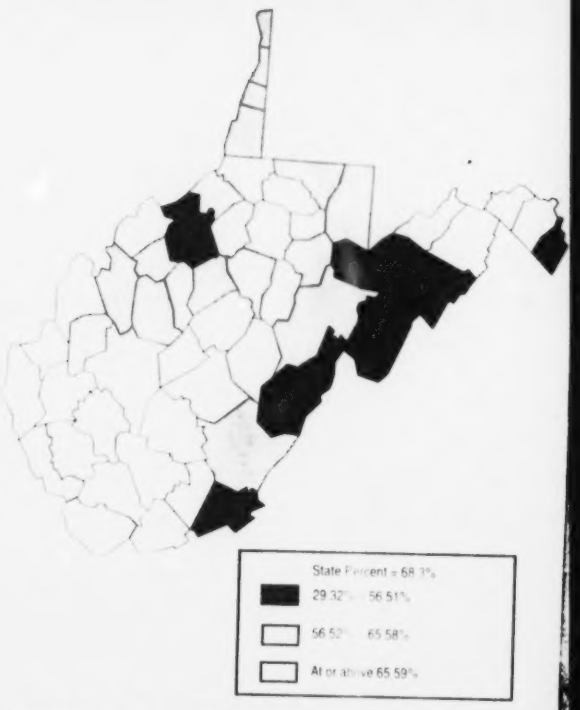



**Percent Two Year-Olds Completing Recommended Immunization Plan At Health Departments**

This data includes only those two year-olds who have completed their recommended immunizations at health departments. For a long time, parents believed that completing immunizations was something you needed to do before your child went to school. We know now that there are immunizations required at an earlier age. The recent measles epidemic established the critical nature of early immunization. The immunization patterns shown on the map do not in general correspond with Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment or the Women, Infants and Children food program.



## Health Care




**Percent Of Poor And Near Poor Children Receiving Medicaid (ages birth through 20)**

Medicaid is the health insurance program for the poor. Poor and near poor children are defined as those children who live in families with incomes at or below 200 percent of poverty. This level is considered by the health literature to be the point under which parents are unable to afford health insurance.

According to the recent report of the West Virginia Children's Health Project, 70,000 West Virginia children are currently uninsured. Most of these children have parents who work in low wage jobs that do not provide coverage, and their income is higher than Medicaid allows.

# Family Supports for At-Risk Children in West Virginia

## Day Care

**Percent Of Children Under Six With Working Parents Without Regulated Day Care**

Day care is a service provided outside the child's home that provides substitute care while the child's parents work or attend school. Among the best of the imperfect measures, KIDS COUNT has chosen to use the number of children under six with working parents and compare that number to the number of regulated day care places in the county. These day care places are made up of situations that care for children from three months to age 12. Because we have used a numerator and a denominator that are not with the same age base, the percentages provided are an undercount of available care. The county with the best day care available is Harrison County, and the county with the least is Pocahontas County.

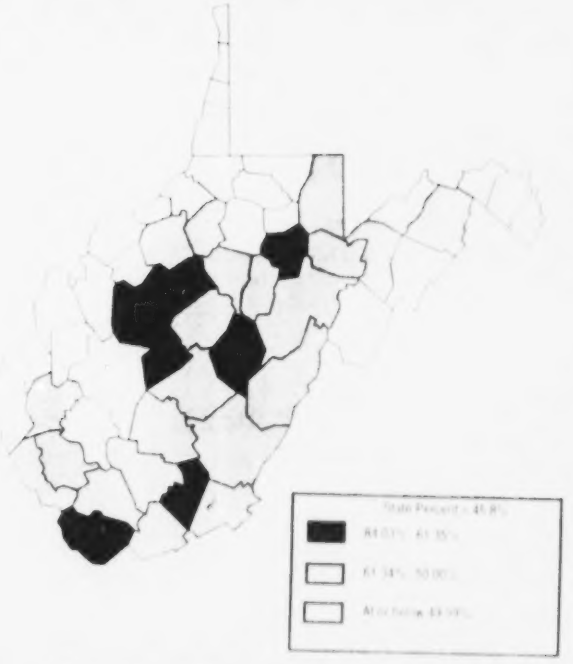
## Head Start

**Percent Of Eligible Children Served By Head Start (ages 3-4)**

The Head Start program is based on the premise that early child development and health programs can make a lasting difference in the lives of children, including school readiness. In 1995, almost half of all eligible West Virginia three to four year-olds or 6,302 children were enrolled in Head Start. This surpasses the national percent of 34.7. Only two West Virginia counties have a very low percent of eligible three and four year-olds served by Head Start. These counties are Tucker and Lewis Counties. Of some note is that all of the Potomac Highland counties and many of the southern counties are doing an excellent job in serving at or above the state average of children in Head Start.

# Family Support for At-Risk Children in West Virginia

## School Lunch Services

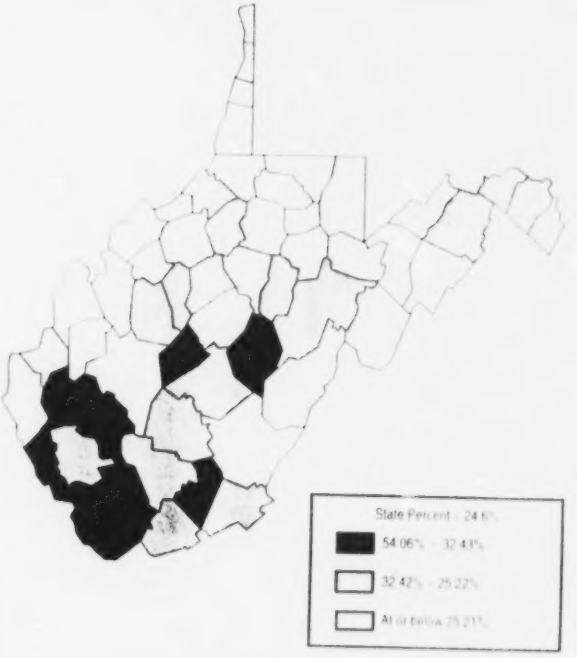


**Percent Children Approved For Free And Reduced School Meals (Grades K-12)**

Children are approved for free and reduced price meals in school based on their families' income. Free meals are provided to children who apply whose family income is at or below 130 percent of poverty. Reduced price meals are provided to those who apply whose family income is at or below 185 percent of poverty. WV KIDS COUNT uses this benchmark as an indicator of the economic vulnerability of children in our counties. Of note, the average percent of children in each county served by free or reduced meals is 50 percent. The range of percents goes from 75.1 percent in McDowell County to 29.0 percent in Hancock County.



## Education Level of Mothers




**Percent Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education**

Parents' education is the best predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. In West Virginia, about one child in every four is born to a mother with less than a high school education. Most of these births are concentrated in the southern counties, although some concentrations occur in the Eastern Panhandle, as well as the center of the state. There were 5,453 births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education in 1993. The county with the greatest percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education is McDowell, with 50.8 percent. The county with the fewest births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education is Monongalia, with 11.0 percent.

# Status Of Children By Indicator

## PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Low birth-weight babies are those babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth. Low birth-weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than normal weight babies. Infants of low birth-weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. Surviving low birth-weight infants, particularly those of very low birth-weight, are about three times more likely to experience severe health problems. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs.

**There were 1,571 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1993 and 1,985 born in 1980. The percent of all West Virginia births in 1993 that were classified as low birth-weight was 7.1 percent, a 5.0 percent increase over the 1980 rate of 6.8 percent.** The national percent of low birth weight babies in 1993 was 7.2 percent, slightly higher than the state percent. The black percent of low birth-weight babies was much higher than the white percent in both 1980 and 1993. In 1980, the black percent was 12.3, and the white percent was 6.5. In 1993, the black percent was 12.5, the white percent was 6.9.

**The percent of all West Virginia births classified as low birth-weight has moved up and down only slightly from 1981 to 1993, from a high of about 7.4 in 1981 to a low of 6.4 in 1988.** Officials believe this is because the teen birth rate has remained roughly the same as well. Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth-weight are those born to teens, single or low-income mothers and also those less likely to receive early quality prenatal care. Reducing the number of low birth-weight babies will occur if we are able to reduce the number of teens and single mothers having babies and reduce the number of mothers who smoke and have poor nutrition or consume drugs and alcohol.

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant; it also reflects the condition in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives.

Over the last 13 years, the number of babies dying before their first birthday decreased. **In 1980, the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in West Virginia was 398, this number dropped to 192 in 1993. West Virginia's 1980 infant mortality rate of 13.6 decreased to 8.7 by 1993. This is an overall decrease in the 13 years of 36.0 percent.** The national infant mortality rate (8.5) in 1992 was slightly lower than the West Virginia rate.

The infant mortality rate was much higher for blacks than it was for whites in both 1980 and 1993. Between 1980 and 1993, the white rate decreased by 25.7 percent, and the black rate decreased by 37.1 percent. In 1980, the white rate was 11.3, and the black rate was 23.7. In 1993, the white rate was 8.4, and the black rate was 14.9. However, the difference between the white and black rates decreased over the 13 years. In 1980, the black rate was 109.7 percent higher than the white rate, and in 1993, the black rate was 77.4 percent higher than the white rate.

West Virginia has made consistent progress over the decade in reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday. Much of the progress is the result of both medical technology and improved access to health care for both mothers and their babies. Medical technology has contributed to the increased survival rates of low birth-weight babies who otherwise would have died. Improved access to health care has contributed to improved infant mortality rates. Eligibility for Medicaid to pregnant women and infants up to 150 percent of poverty, $17,726 for a family of three in 1995, has made a significant contribution to improving access to care. The state's Right From The Start program, which provides intensive health care services to pregnant women, has made a significant impact as has the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) food program, which provides food supplements and nutrition education to low-income mothers. The WIC program, as well as the Early Periodic & Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment program, have made concerted efforts to do outreach to increase the numbers of poor families who receive the kind of health care all families need and want.

## CHILD DEATH RATE
**(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)**

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes of children between the ages of one and 14 per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about the risks to children and how much of this risk has resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, preventable injuries, accidents and child abuse and neglect. Deaths in childhood from illness and injury may be the result of a combination of factors related to child

care in the home, the community or the local service system.

**There were 99 child deaths in West Virginia in 1993. The child death rate in 1993 was 28.9. This is a 29.1 percent improvement over the 1980 child death rate of 40.8, 174 child deaths. The 1992 national child death rate of 28.8 is slightly better than West Virginia's rate.**

The 1980 white child death rate was 99.0 percent higher than the black child death rate. By 1993, this trend reversed. In 1993, the child death rate for blacks was 66.9 percent higher than the white child death rate. In 1980, the black rate was 20.2, and the white rate was 40.2. In 1993, the black rate was 47.4, and the white rate was 28.4.

The trend data may be inflated. In some counties, the actual number of child deaths are one or two, and one death can significantly inflate the percentage increase or decrease. When looking at your county for this and other indicators, please check the back of the book for actual numbers, and you will see exactly how many deaths there were in your county in 1980 and 1993.

### CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE
**(per 100,000 children)**

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical, as well as emotional, problems. While not conclusive, abused and neglected children are more likely to become child abusers themselves and have an increased chance of becoming runaways and juvenile delinquents. At a minimum, they need immediate treatment for physical injuries and emotional traumas. Sometimes, they need to be removed from their home for protection.

**In 1993, 1,393 new cases of child abuse and neglect were reported and substantiated for further investigation by child abuse authorities.** In terms of a rate, **314.0 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported for every 100,000 of West Virginia's children. This rate is a decline from last year's rate of 452.0.** The number of substantiated cases may often be a reflection of the capacity of the system to respond, and in West Virginia, county budgets for child protective service workers are very limited.

A new data system for collecting and tracking child abuse and neglect information has been implemented for the state. Inconsistent forms of reporting, as well as underreporting, have produced numbers which tend to underestimate the actual amount of child abuse and neglect that occurs. In addition, the actual numbers of cases substantiated are limited by county budgets. **WV KIDS COUNT had hoped to use the new database this year, but the new data has not yet been compiled for a full year of reporting. We hope to use this new database next year. We decided to include child abuse and neglect because it is such an important issue, and the data will prompt debate about the best approaches to prevent abuse and neglect.**

Research has shown that intensive family-based services which include both frequent home visiting and parent education programs reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. A focus on early intervention programs such as DAY ONE, 0-3 Head Start, regular Head Start and day care, with the support of both government and the private sector, is vital to reverse the abuse and neglect of West Virginia's children.

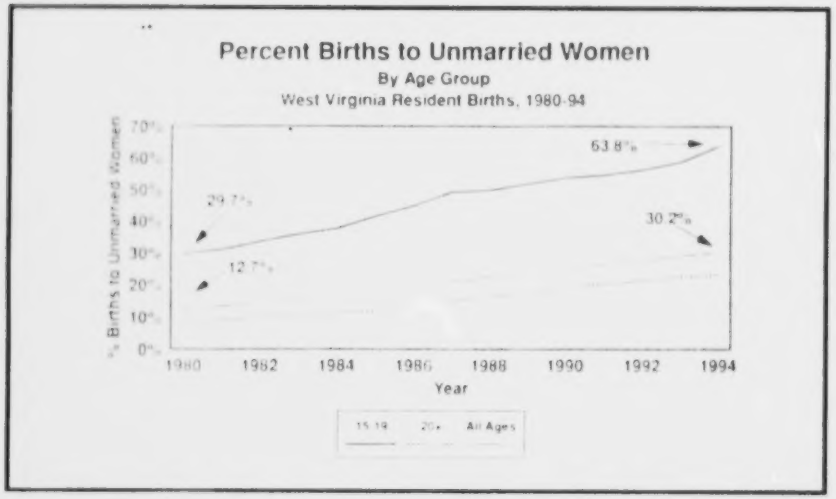
### TEEN BIRTH RATE
**(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)**

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 through 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls.

**There were 3,872 births to teens in West Virginia in 1993; a rate of 55.9 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15 through 19. In 1980, there were 5,921 babies born to teen mothers equalling a teen birth rate of 68.9. Since 1980, West Virginia's teen birth rate has improved by 18.8 percent.** In 1993, the national teen birth rate was 59.6, a rate slightly worse than West Virginia's rate. **The teen birth rate has declined in the past 13 years, and the percent of teen births compared to all births has remained roughly the same since 1989.**

In the United States, 80 percent of teenagers report their pregnancies as unintentional. Recent reports indicate that a majority of these pregnancies result from relationships with older men. Pregnant teens are less likely to start prenatal care within the first trimester. The principle focus should be on prevention to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancies. Efforts across the country and in European countries suggest that the best prevention programs are ones in which bolster the motivation and capacity of teens to prevent too early pregnancy. These efforts include a range of non-academic opportunities for success, jobs, early education about decision-making, work-related skill building, education and strong basic skills and family life education and life planning.

# Status Of Children By Indicator, continued




**PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS**
(ages 10-19)

This indicator measures the percent of all births that are to teens ages 10 through 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth.

**In 1993, 9.9 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. The percent of babies born to unmarried teens has grown from 6.0 percent, (1,751) of all births in 1980, to 9.9 percent (2,202 births) of all births in 1993.** This is a 68.8 percent increase over the last 13 years. Nationally, the percent of unwed teen births is 9.2 percent, better than the state percent of unwed teen births.

Between 1980 and 1993, the percent of births to white unmarried teens increased by 79.2 percent while the percent of births to black unmarried teens increased by only 1.7 percent. However, the percent of births to both white and black unmarried teens has increased over time. In 1980, 23.1 percent of all births were to black unmarried teens. In 1980, the percent of all births to white unmarried teens was 5.3 percent. In 1993, the percent of all births to black unmarried teens was 23.5, and in 1993, the percent of all births to white unmarried teens was 9.5 percent.

In addition to looking at the percent of all births to unmarried teens, **KIDS COUNT looked at the percent of all births to unmarried women. In 1994, 63.8% of all births to unmarried women were to teens ages 15 to 19. This picture is alarming. This percentage is more than double that of women twenty and over. See all of this information on the chart on this page.**

Experts suggest that teens having babies is a result of interrelated factors. Social and economic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for success in delaying child birth. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception and family planning and acceptability of childbearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Public policy in the areas of education, economic development, jobs and family planning is likely to play a significant role as well. Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

**PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS**

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and have less earning potential than graduates. Dropping out of high school increases the risk for poverty. Families headed by high school dropouts are more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.

**Between 1980 and 1993, the high school dropout rate improved in all but one West Virginia county. The number of high school dropouts in West Virginia in 1993 was 3,850, equalling a rate of 15.7 percent. This is a 38.7 percent improvement over the 1980 rate of 25.6 percent or 8,094 dropouts.**

The progress West Virginia has made over the decade in reducing the number of high school dropouts is a function of a number of things. The Board of Education has begun to stress a focus on the high school dropout numbers. There is increasing recognition of the essential need for high school education to unemployment and avoid almost certain poverty. The state government has made its central focus education, and there has been a sense of urgency to keep children in school to complete their high school education. The enactment of legislation to revoke the driver's license of any 16 year-old who drops out of school has also

been a motivation to stay in school. Community-based dropout prevention programs have been implemented, and the well-respected business school partnerships have undoubtedly made a significant contribution. Whether it be the carrot or the stick that is working, all West Virginians recognize the importance of this indicator and our success in this area is encouraging when we think about the others and the work that needs to proceed to make similar improvements in other areas of concern.

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

The juvenile delinquency case rate is the number of reported delinquency cases per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 19. The juvenile delinquency case rate reflects upon how well our families and communities care for their youth. It measures the risk of children and all members of the community. **West Virginia added 8,931 new cases to the juvenile justice system in 1993, equalling a juvenile delinquency case rate of 32.3. Forty-one of our 55 counties had a juvenile delinquency case rate lower than the state rate.** Ten counties, home to 38.1 percent of West Virginia's children, have a very high juvenile delinquency case rate, from 76.2 to 40.5. The worst ranked county was Raleigh, which added 900 cases to the system in 1993, equalling a case rate of 70.4. **West Virginia's delinquency rate consistently remains much lower than the national average. The most current national rate that we are able to obtain is 49.6.**

### TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen injury death rate measures the rates of death for youths ages 15 to 19 from unintentional injuries, homicides or suicides. **Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading causes of teen deaths. In 1993, there were 101 injury-related deaths of 15 to 19 year-old teens in West Virginia. This equals a death rate of 70.9 per 100,000 teens of the same age. There were 152 deaths in 1980.**

**Over the last 13 years, the teen injury death rate decreased from 87.2 in 1980 to 70.9 in 1993, a decrease of 18.7 percent. The 1992 national teen injury death rate, 84.3, is worse than the West Virginia rate.**

The 1980 white teen injury death rate was 65.9 percent higher than the black teen injury death rate. By 1993, this trend reversed; the teen injury death rate for blacks was 18.6 percent higher than the white teen injury death rate. The 1980 black rate was 55.8, and the white rate for 1980 was 92.6. In 1993, the black rate was 82.2, and for the same year, the white rate was 69.3. Overall, the white teen injury death rate decreased by 25.2 percent over the 13 years, and the black rate increased by 47.3 percent.

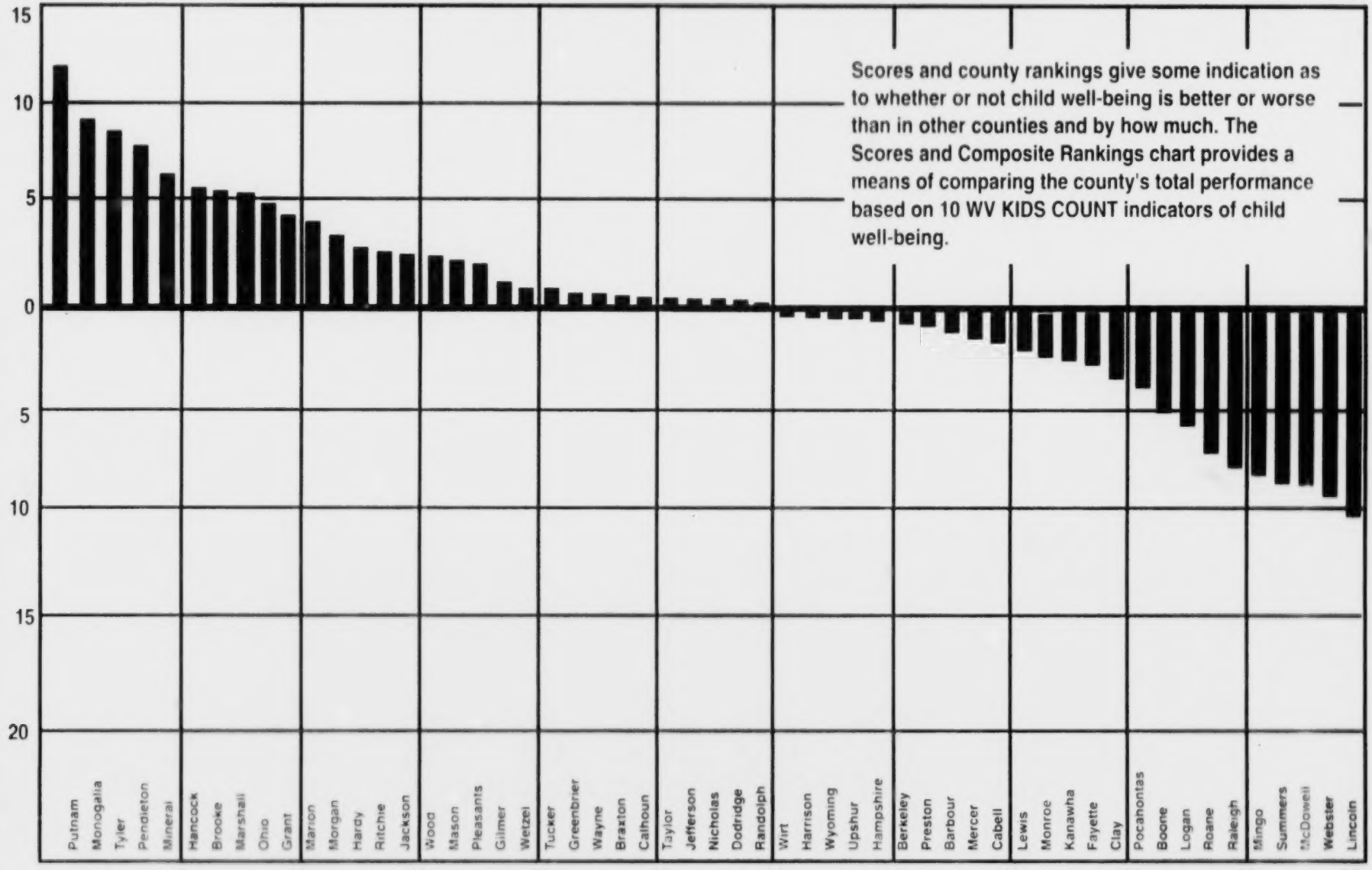
Research shows that when teens die violently, there are often significant gaps in the supports and opportunities that have been available to them. Efforts to involve teens in productive community activities, mental health services, substance abuse programs, organized after-school activities, support groups and mentor programs are often lacking. Communities that fill in these gaps can help West Virginia continue to improve in its overall reduction in the number of teens who die violently each year.

### PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

Parent education is the best predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education. In West Virginia, about one child in every four is born to a mother with less than a high school education. **There were 5,453 births to mothers with less than a high school education in West Virginia in 1993. This represents almost one-quarter or 24.6 percent of all West Virginia births.** In 1980, there were 9,248 births to mothers with less than a high school education representing 31.5 percent of all births. **Between 1980 and 1993, the percent births to low-educated mothers improved by 21.8 percent. Nationally, the 1993 percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education was 22.9, a percent somewhat better than West Virginia.**

Counties where high numbers of children born to mothers with less than a high school education face a special challenge of educating more disadvantaged children and improving the educational level of all parents. This requires continuing education for adults - life long learning - parent support and parent education programs, as well as job training and job placement. In West Virginia, there are some exemplary programs doing just this. Included among them are the Even Start programs. Improving the prevention of teen pregnancy and support to keep teens who do get pregnant in school will be necessary to continue the state's improvement on this measure of child well-being.

# WV KIDS COUNT Scores And Composite County Rankings

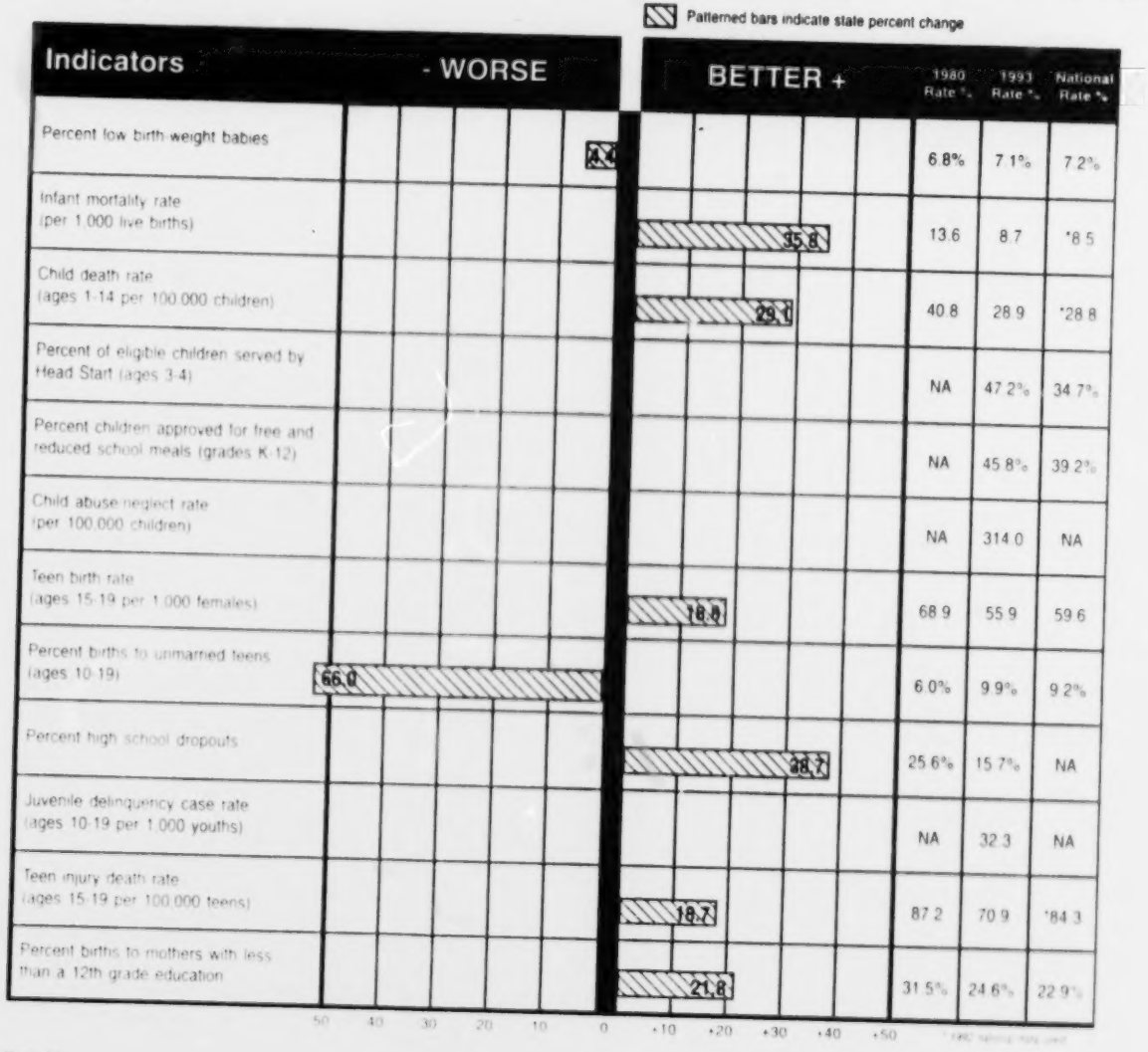



Scores and county rankings give some indication as to whether or not child well-being is better or worse than in other counties and by how much. The Scores and Composite Rankings chart provides a means of comparing the county's total performance based on 10 WV KIDS COUNT indicators of child well-being.

# West Virginia

## Percent Change 1980-1993

## Trend Data

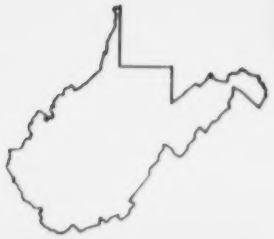



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 1,949,644 | 1,818,321 | -6.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,707 | $5,128 | 38.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.5% | 16.2% | 70.7% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.4% | 76.6% | 13.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 316,192 | 247,735 | -21.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 296,346 | 391,563 | 32.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.4% | 10.8% | 14.9% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 559,636 | 443,577 | -20.7% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.7% | 24.7% | -13.8% |
| Percent minority population | 3.8% | 3.8% | -1.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.2% | 4.5% | 7.3% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.0% | 17.4% | 45.4% |
| Percent children in poverty | 18.7% | 26.2% | 40.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $26,628 | $25,602 | -3.9% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

Thanks to readers like you, the KIDS COUNT Data Books are being used to make a difference for children. The county pages feature projects and people who are using the data to make West Virginia KIDS COUNT!



# WV Minority Profile

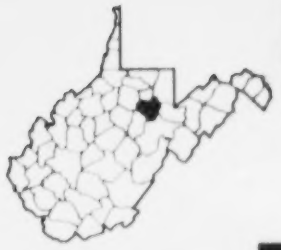
| Indicator | Trend data: White | | | Trend data: African-American | | | Trend data: Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Data | % Change | Year | Data | % Change | Year | Data | % Change |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1980 | 6.5 | 6.2% | 1980 | 12.3 | 1.6% | 1980 | 7.2 | 0.0% |
| | 1993 | 6.9 | Worse | 1993 | 12.5 | Worse | 1993 | 7.2 | NC |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 1980 | 11.3 | 25.7% | 1980 | 23.7 | 37.1% | 1980 | 0.0 | NM |
| | 1993 | 8.4 | Better | 1993 | 14.9 | Better | 1993 | 10.3 | |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 1980 | 40.2 | 29.4% | 1980 | 20.2 | 134.7% | 1980 | 0.0 | NM |
| | 1993 | 28.4 | Better | 1993 | 47.4 | Worse | 1993 | 0.0 | |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 1980 | 5.3 | 79.2% | 1980 | 23.1 | 1.7% | 1980 | 1.8 | 44.4% |
| | 1993 | 9.5 | Worse | 1993 | 23.5 | Worse | 1993 | 2.6 | Worse |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 1980 | 92.6 | 25.2% | 1980 | 55.8 | 47.3% | 1980 | 0.0 | NM |
| | 1993 | 69.3 | Better | 1993 | 82.2 | Worse | 1993 | 54.2 | |
| Percent children in poverty | 1980 | 17.9 | 41.9% | 1980 | 34.1 | 47.2% | 1980 | 17.5 | 25.7% |
| | 1990 | 25.4 | Worse | 1990 | 50.2 | Worse | 1990 | 22.0 | Worse |
| Number of children (ages 0-17) | 1980 | 536,323 | 21.0% | 1980 | 20,061 | 18.6% | 1980 | 3,252 | 7.7% |
| | 1990 | 423,744 | Decrease | 1990 | 16,329 | Decrease | 1990 | 3,504 | Increase |
| Number of adults (ages 18 and up) | 1980 | 1,338,428 | 2.7% | 1980 | 44,990 | 11.2% | 1980 | 6,590 | 23.7% |
| | 1990 | 1,301,799 | Decrease | 1990 | 39,996 | Decrease | 1990 | 8,155 | Increase |

# County Profiles


| Page | County |
|---|---|
| 20 | Barbour |
| 21 | Berkeley |
| 22 | Boone |
| 23 | Braxton |
| 24 | Brooke |
| 25 | Cabell |
| 26 | Calhoun |
| 27 | Clay |
| 28 | Doddridge |
| 29 | Fayette |
| 30 | Gilmer |
| 31 | Grant |
| 32 | Greenbrier |
| 33 | Hampshire |
| 34 | Hancock |
| 35 | Hardy |
| 36 | Harrison |
| 37 | Jackson |
| 38 | Jefferson |
| 39 | Kanawha |
| 40 | Lewis |
| 41 | Lincoln |
| 42 | Logan |
| 43 | McDowell |
| 44 | Marion |
| 45 | Marshall |
| 46 | Mason |
| 47 | Mercer |
| 48 | Mineral |
| 49 | Mingo |
| 50 | Monongalia |
| 51 | Monroe |
| 52 | Morgan |
| 53 | Nicholas |
| 54 | Ohio |
| 55 | Pendleton |
| 56 | Pleasants |
| 57 | Pocahontas |
| 58 | Preston |
| 59 | Putnam |
| 60 | Raleigh |
| 61 | Randolph |
| 62 | Ritchie |
| 63 | Roane |
| 64 | Summers |
| 65 | Taylor |
| 66 | Tucker |
| 67 | Tyler |
| 68 | Upshur |
| 69 | Wayne |
| 70 | Webster |
| 71 | Wetzel |
| 72 | Wirt |
| 73 | Wood |
| 74 | Wyoming |

# COUNTY PROFILES

WEST VIRGINIA kids count

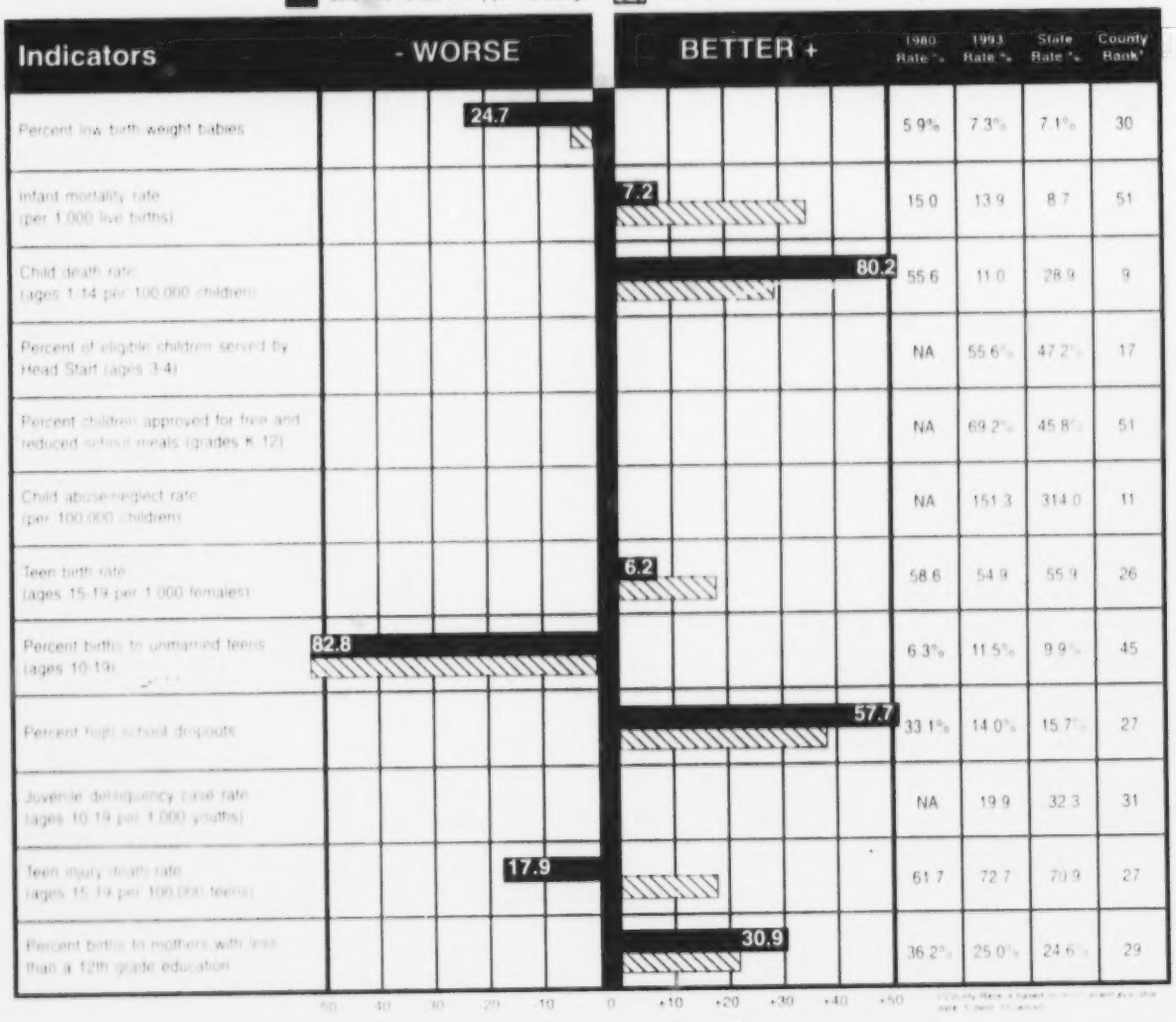


# Barbour County

**Composite County Rank 38**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




WV KIDS COUNT

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 16,639 | 15,957 | -4.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,473 | $5,119 | 47.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 14.0% | 20.0% | 43.0% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 66.3% | 81.8% | 23.3% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 2,527 | 1,397 | -44.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,879 | 2,104 | 12.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7% | 14.5% | 67.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,825 | 3,966 | -17.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.0% | 25.3% | -12.9% |
| Percent minority population | 1.3% | 2.3% | 74.0% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.6% | 2.7% | 71.9% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.0% | 17.4% | 57.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 25.3% | 36.7% | 44.9% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,843 | $19,106 | -12.5% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 1:** Donna Landin uses KIDS COUNT in math class to teach percentages. It created better understanding of WV history as students research unemployment, the increase in per pupil expenditures and population decline.

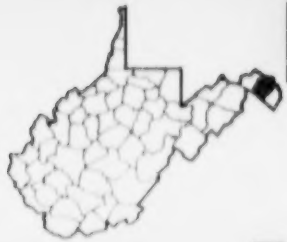



BEST COPY AVAILABLE





The Annie E. Casey Foundation

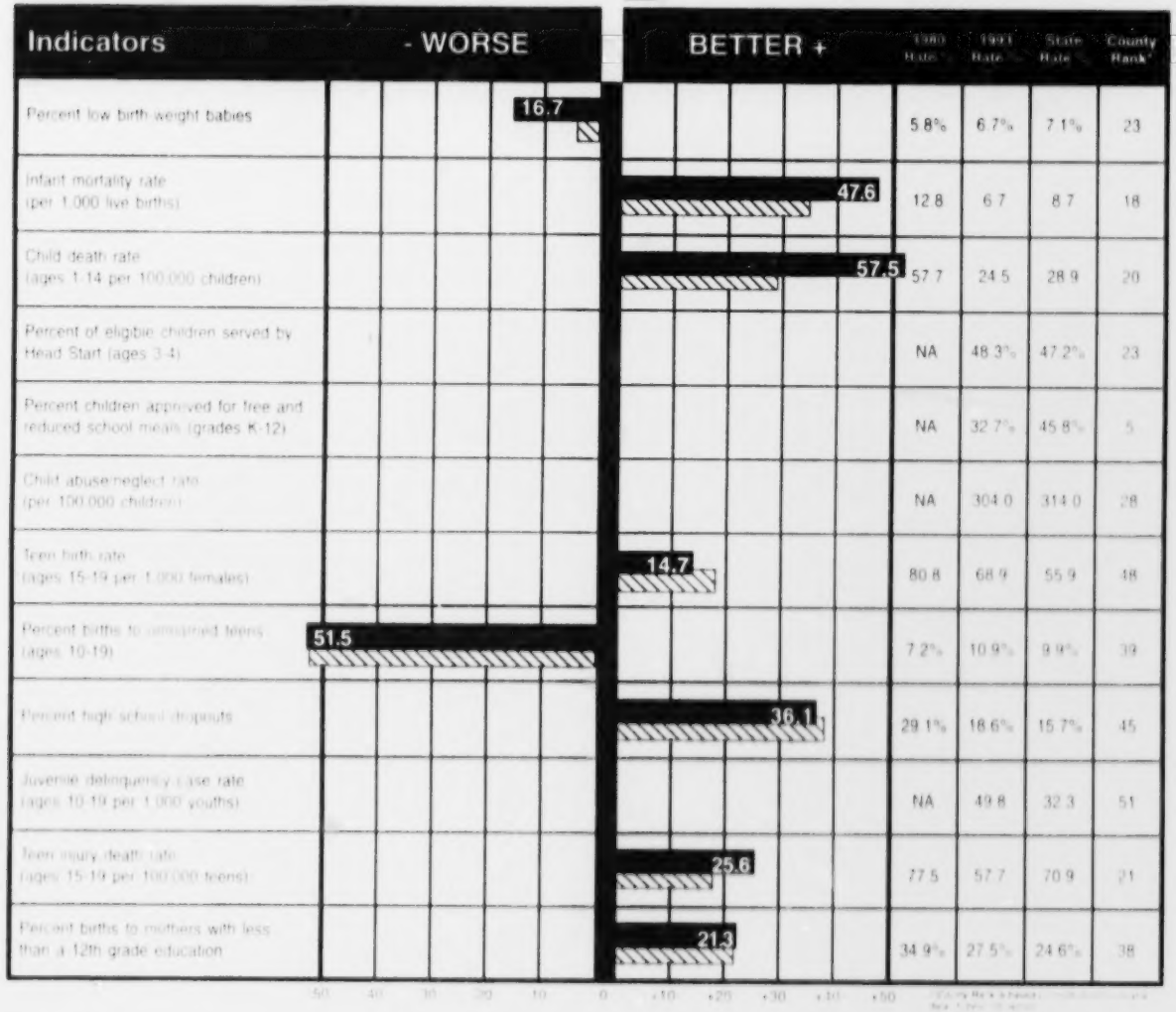


# Berkeley County

**Composite County Rank 36**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 46,775 | 64,066 | 37.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,956 | $4,799 | 21.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.4% | 9.4% | 25.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 72.5% | 78.0% | 7.5% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 6,832 | 7,849 | 14.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 7,381 | 13,910 | 88.5% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.8% | 8.2% | -6.3% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 13,776 | 15,459 | 12.2% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.5% | 26.1% | 11.4% |
| Percent minority population | 4.3% | 4.6% | 7.6% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 5.0% | 5.4% | 7.9% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.0% | 17.7% | 36.3% |
| Percent children in poverty | 19.0% | 16.1% | 15.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $28,052 | $32,040 | 14.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 2:** Linda Hatfield, a sixth grade science teacher, says the KIDS COUNT data has increased an awareness of the dropout and teen pregnancy problems in her community.

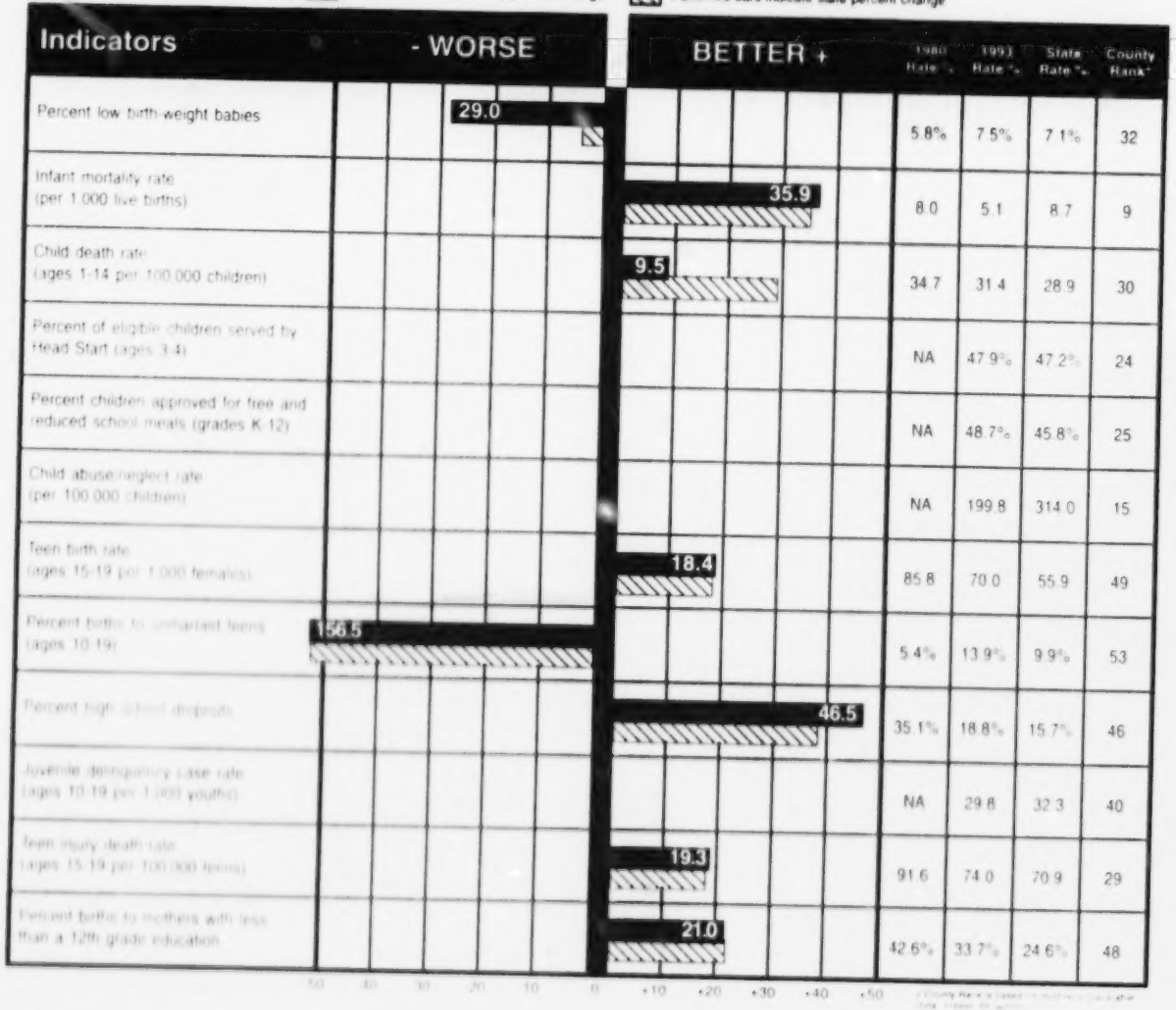
# Boone County

**Composite County Rank 47**

## Percent Change 1980-1993

## Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Indicators | 1980 Rate* | 1993 Rate* | State Rate* | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 5.8% | 7.5% | 7.1% | 32 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.0 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 9 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 34.7 | 31.4 | 28.9 | 30 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 47.9% | 47.2% | 24 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 48.7% | 45.8% | 25 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 199.8 | 314.0 | 15 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 85.8 | 70.0 | 55.9 | 49 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 5.4% | 13.9% | 9.9% | 53 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 35.1% | 18.8% | 15.7% | 46 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 29.8 | 32.3 | 40 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 91.6 | 74.0 | 70.9 | 29 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 42.6% | 33.7% | 24.6% | 48 |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 30,447 | 26,269 | -13.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,933 | $5,274 | 34.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.7% | 21.9% | 125.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 64.3% | 68.6% | 6.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 7,172 | 3,649 | -49.1% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,146 | 3,173 | 47.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0% | 17.7% | 152.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 9,947 | 7,006 | -29.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 32.7% | 27.1% | -17.1% |
| Percent minority population | 1.3% | 1.1% | -14.0% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.2% | 1.3% | 5.9% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.8% | 16.3% | 51.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 18.1% | 34.7% | 91.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $28,412 | $21,221 | -25.3% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

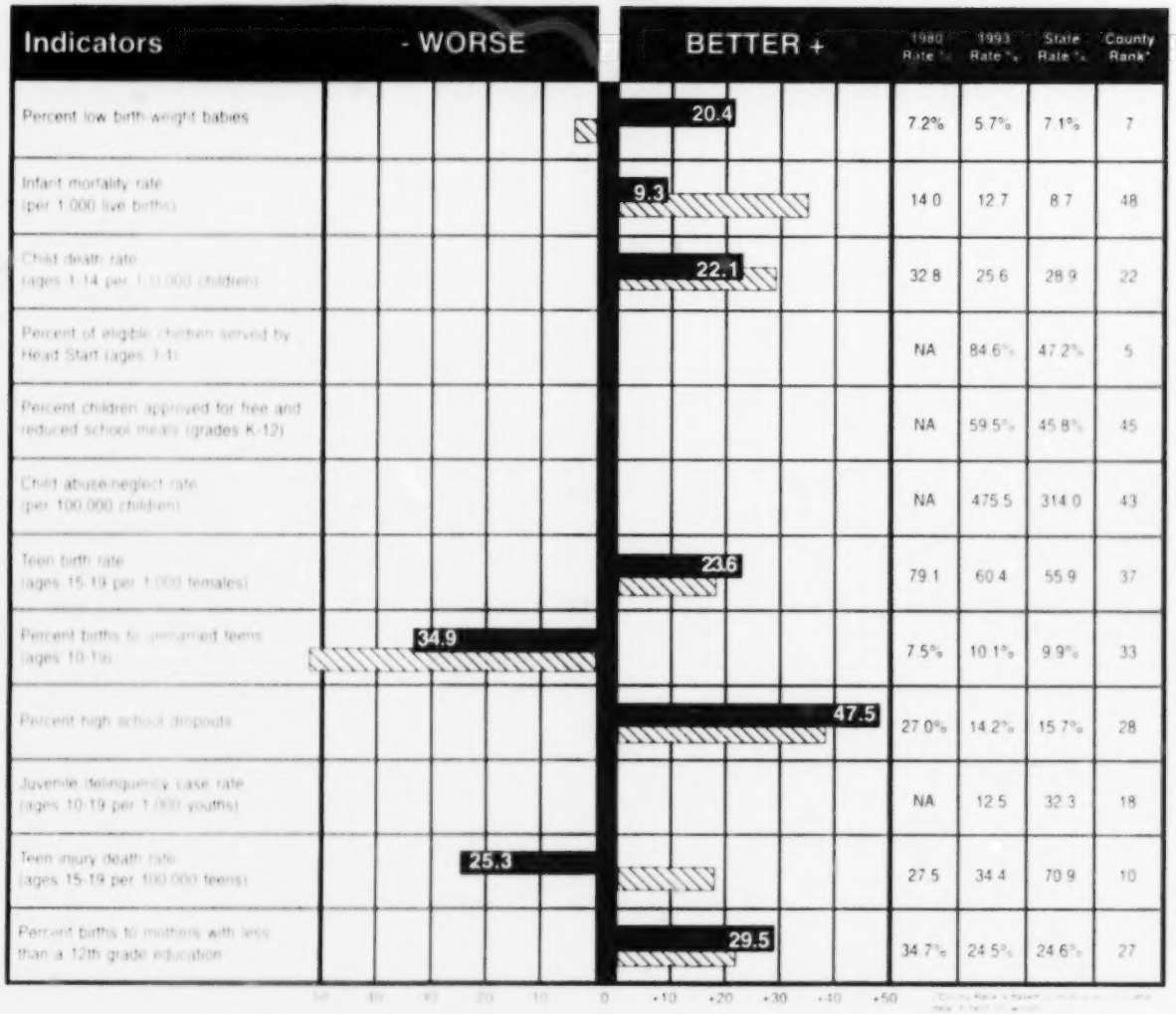
**Number 3:** Judy Azulay, Monroe County Public Library, has developed a curriculum merging KIDS COUNT with Lotus 1-2-3. Judy uses the data book to teach students Lotus and facts about KIDS COUNT.

# Braxton County

**Composite County Rank 24**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 13,894 | 13,206 | -5.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,930 | $5,107 | 30.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.7% | 18.7% | 74.0% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.8% | 77.5% | 14.3% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,112 | 1,171 | 5.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,545 | 2,327 | 50.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 16.4% | 17.2% | 4.7% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,005 | 3,365 | -16.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.8% | 25.9% | -10.2% |
| Percent minority population | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.7% | 0.8% | 6.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.7% | 15.5% | 22.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 27.7% | 30.2% | 9.1% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $18,572 | $20,365 | 9.7% |

## 55 Ways Kids Are Counting!

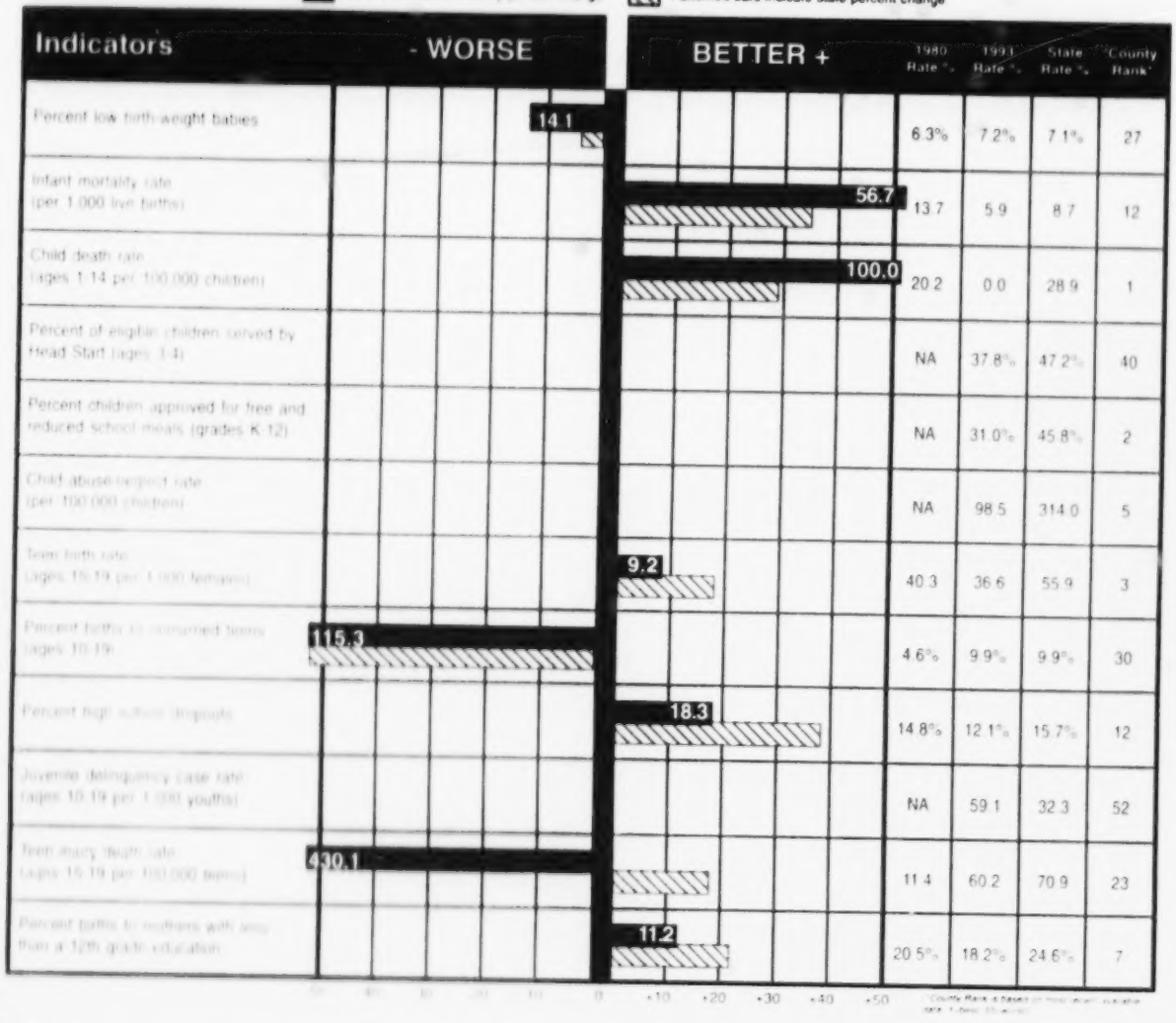
**Number 4:** Richard Cain, Editor of the Catholic Spirit, a diocesan newspaper for the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, periodically publishes action steps listed in the KIDS COUNT Data Book.

# Brooke County

**Composite County Rank 7**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




*County Rank is based on the most recent data available. Rank 1 = best; Rank 55 = worst.

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 31,117 | 26,756 | -14.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,630 | $5,057 | 39.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.2% | 11.3% | 37.4% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 80.5% | 80.0% | -0.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 5,463 | 4,471 | -18.2% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 3,380 | 4,179 | 23.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.8% | 9.8% | -0.2% |

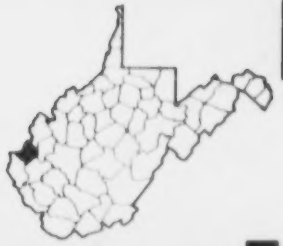
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 8,496 | 6,090 | -28.3% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.3% | 22.6% | -17.4% |
| Percent minority population | 1.0% | 1.2% | 13.2% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.9% | 1.4% | 56.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.4% | 14.2% | 24.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 13.0% | 17.2% | 32.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $34,126 | $31,407 | -8.0% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 5:** Martha Wright, Florence Crittenton Home and Services, used the KIDS COUNT data as part of their travelling exhibit on the history of Florence Crittenton as they celebrated their centennial.




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

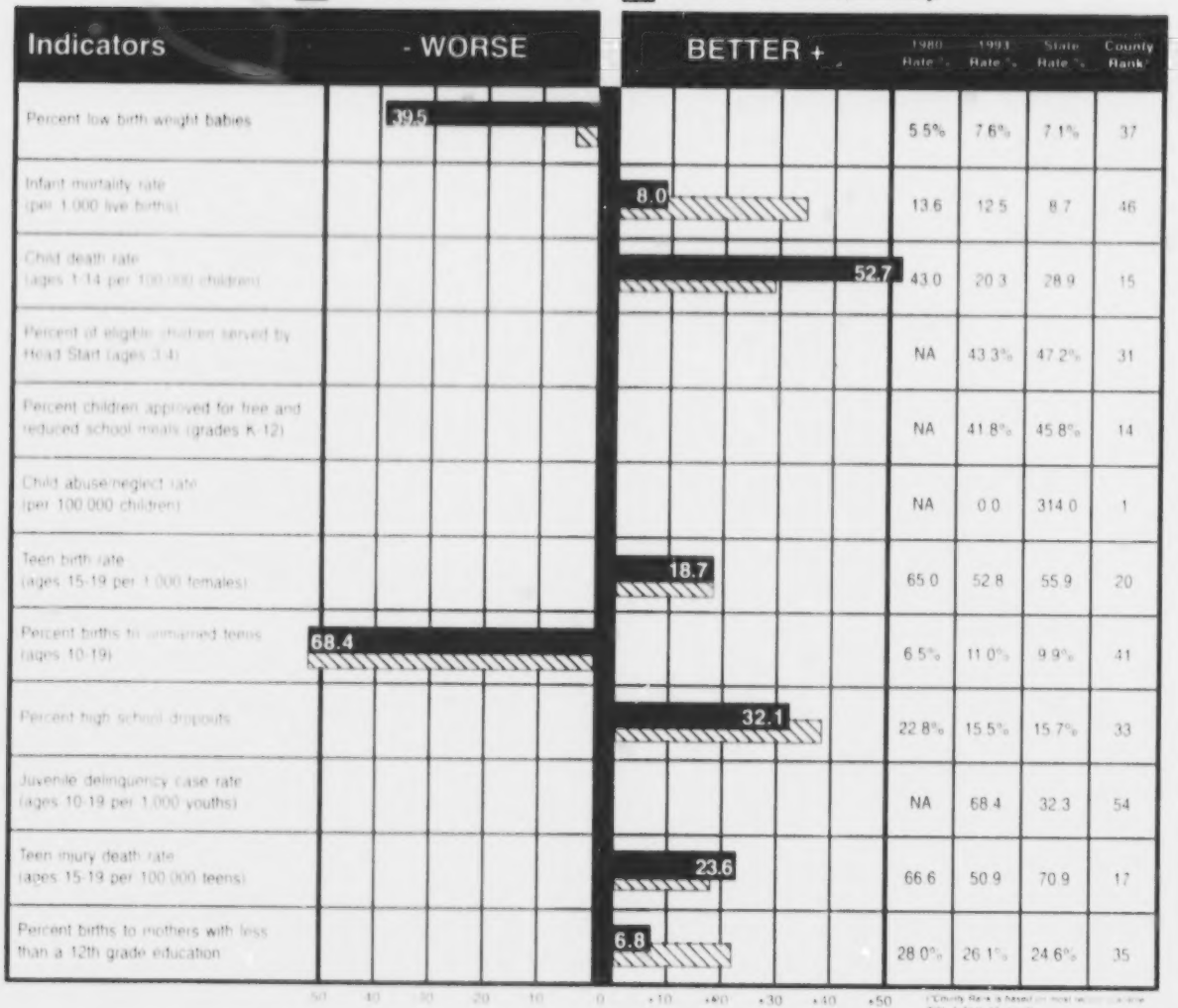


# Cabell County

**Composite County Rank 40**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




*County Rank is based on most recent data. Data Year: 1993

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 106,835 | 96,886 | -9.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,746 | $5,549 | 48.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.5% | 17.4% | 65.7% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 68.3% | 84.2% | 23.2% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 22,979 | 15,619 | -32.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 26,086 | 33,091 | 26.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3% | 8.4% | -9.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 27,193 | 21,171 | -22.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 25.5% | 21.9% | -14.1% |
| Percent minority population | 4.9% | 4.9% | 0.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 5.7% | 6.3% | 10.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 15.4% | 21.0% | 36.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.8% | 24.8% | 48.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $27,288 | $28,090 | 2.9% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

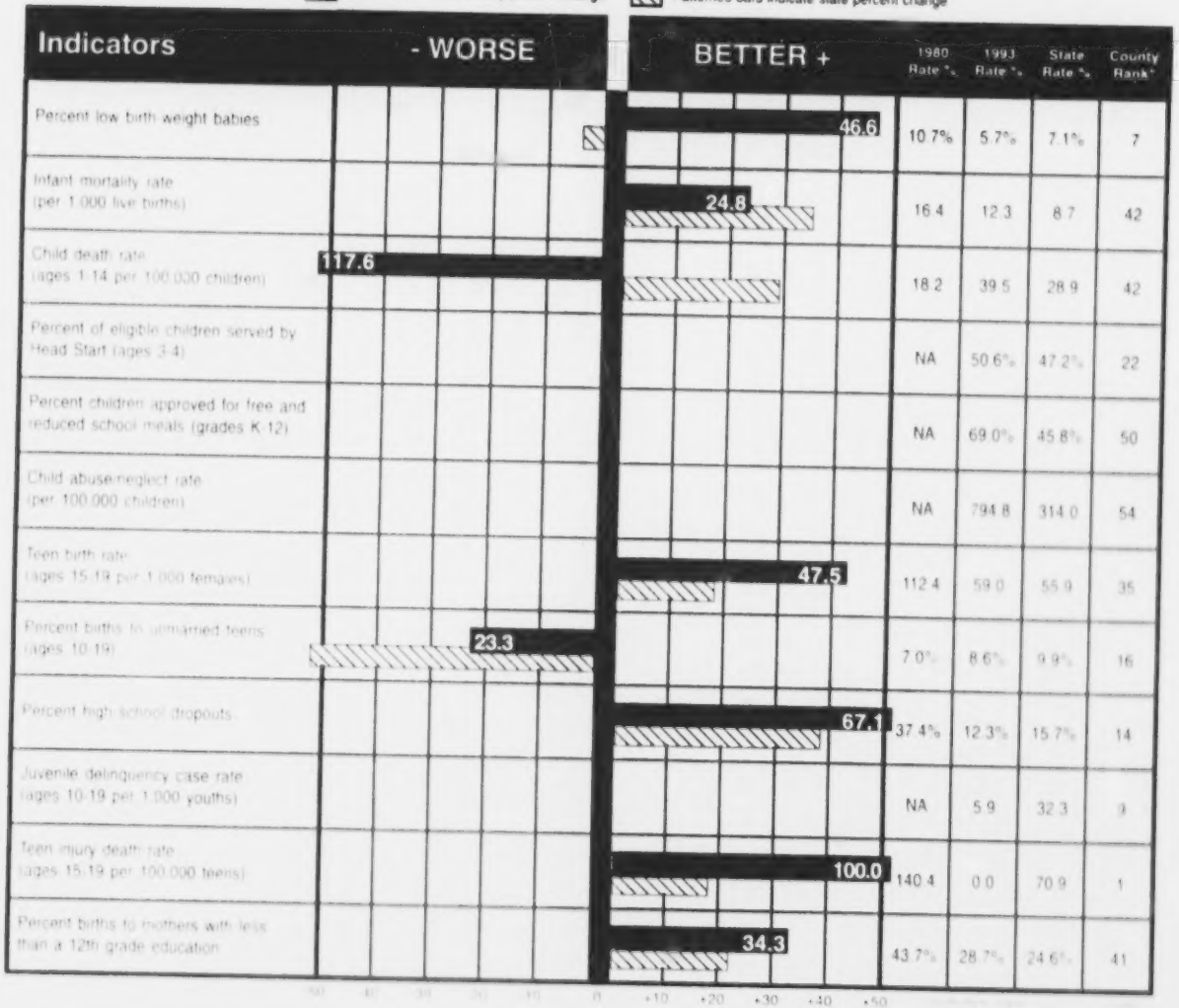
**Number 6:** KIDS COUNT information helped Community Council of the Kanawha Valley develop the Parents As Teachers Program in Kanawha County.

# Calhoun County

**Composite County Rank 25**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

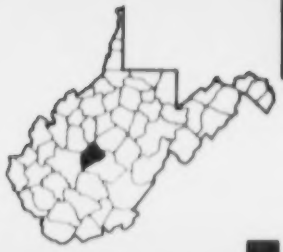
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 8,250 | 7,995 | -3.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,218 | $5,068 | 20.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 12.7% | 20.1% | 58.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.1% | 82.0% | 6.3% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,009 | 1,239 | 22.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 668 | 767 | 14.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 15.0% | 18.8% | 25.1% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,380 | 2,139 | -10.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.2% | 27.1% | -7.2% |
| Percent minority population | 0.8% | 0.6% | -18.6% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.6% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.2% | 19.2% | 45.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 34.7% | 37.1% | 7.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $17,837 | $17,671 | -0.9% |

### 55 Ways Kids Are Counting!

**Number 7:** Donna Linkous, of War, distributed data books at the Annual Math Teachers Conference, and she gave away five as highly coveted door prizes. Teachers are interested in this real data for math activities and grant writing.

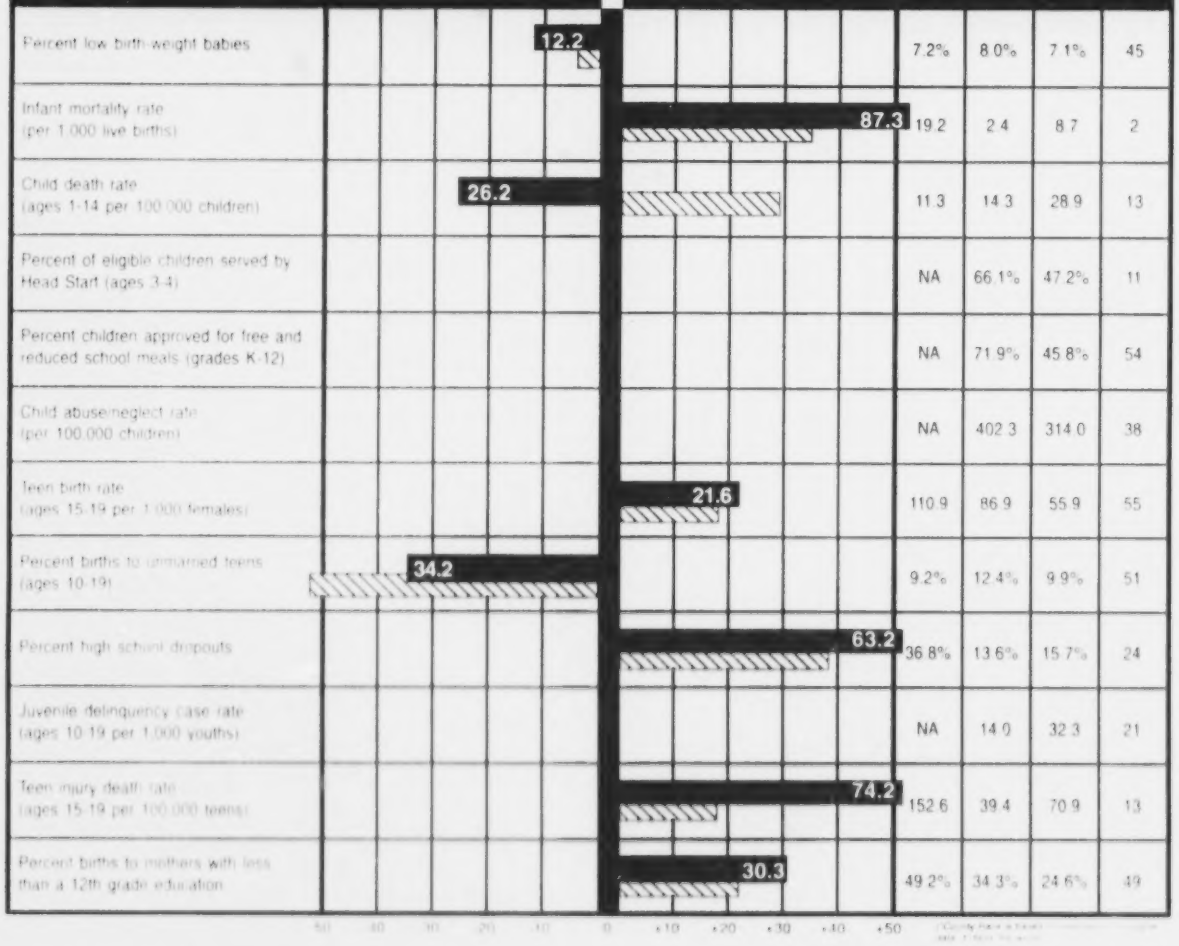


# Clay County

**Composite County Rank 45**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 11,265 | 10,162 | -9.8% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,325 | $4,995 | 50.2% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 14.0% | 26.1% | 86.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 58.2% | 76.9% | 32.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 530 | 565 | 6.6% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 525 | 720 | 37.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 15.7% | 18.1% | 15.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,876 | 2,983 | -23.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 34.5% | 29.9% | -13.3% |
| Percent minority population | 0.2% | 0.2% | 10.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.1% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.1% | 17.6% | 74.2% |
| Percent children in poverty | 37.4% | 48.4% | 29.4% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $17,322 | $16,130 | -6.9% |

**55 *Ways Kids Are Counting!***

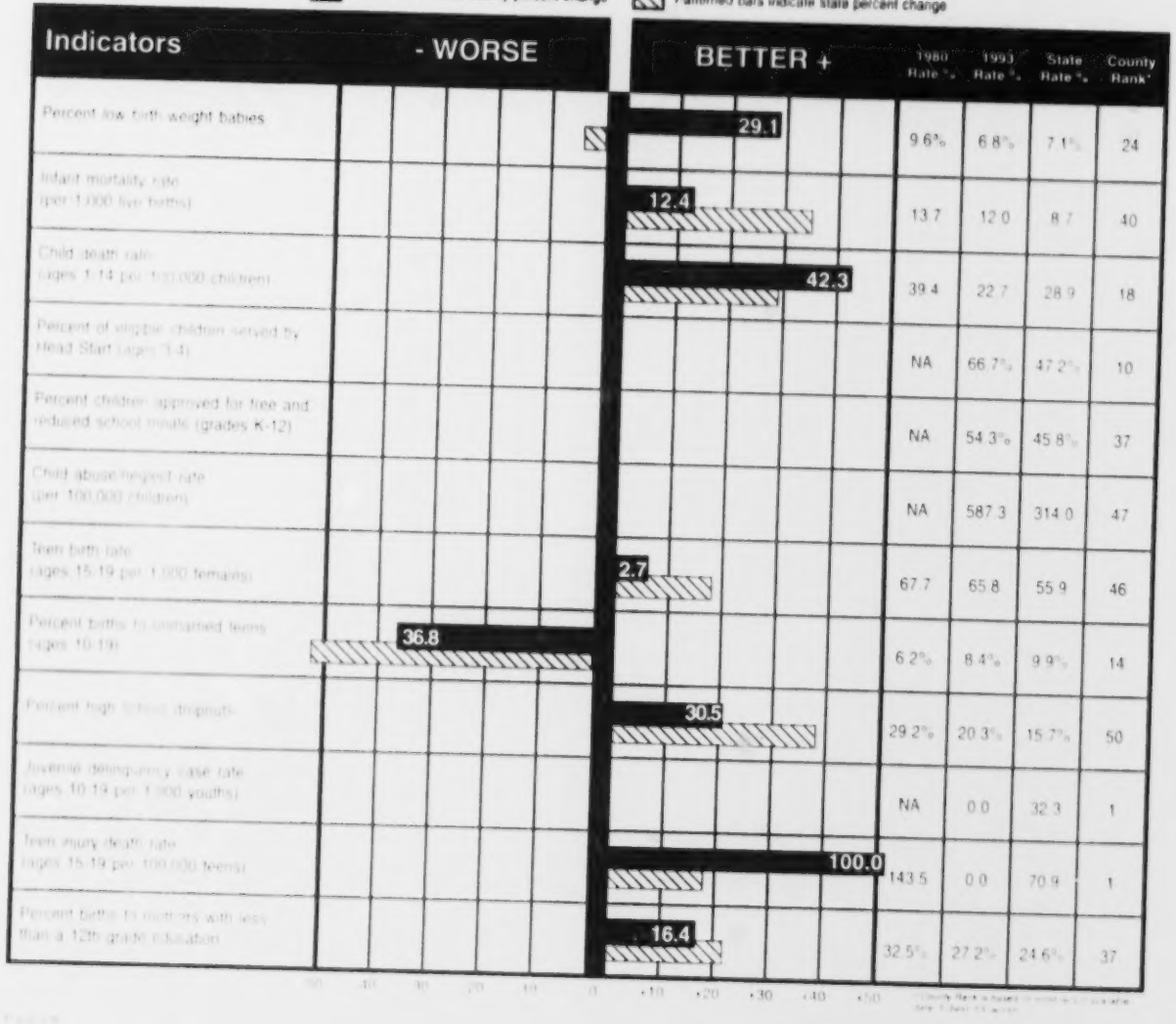
**Number 8:** Doris Cobb and the Summers County Family Resource Network utilized the KIDS COUNT data book to write and receive five grants totalling $70,200.

# Doddridge County

**Composite County Rank 29**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Indicators | 1980 Rate % | 1993 Rate % | State Rate % | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 9.6% | 6.8% | 7.1% | 24 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.7 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 40 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 39.4 | 22.7 | 28.9 | 18 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 66.7% | 47.2% | 10 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 54.3% | 45.8% | 37 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 587.3 | 314.0 | 47 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 67.7 | 65.8 | 55.9 | 46 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 6.2% | 8.4% | 9.9% | 14 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 29.2% | 20.3% | 15.7% | 50 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 0.0 | 32.3 | 1 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 143.5 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 1 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 32.5% | 27.2% | 24.6% | 37 |

*Rank: 1 (best) to 55 (worst)

WV KIDS COUNT



## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 7,433 | 7,230 | -2.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,073 | $5,681 | 39.5% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.5% | 17.0% | 78.5% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.5% | 82.7% | 6.8% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 650 | 767 | 18.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 413 | 518 | 25.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.5% | 10.7% | 25.3% |

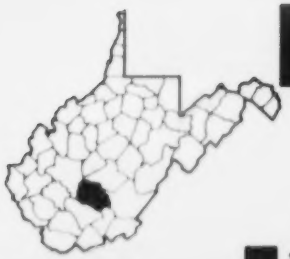
## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,281 | 1,873 | -17.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.8% | 26.8% | -13.2% |
| Percent minority population | 0.4% | 0.6% | 65.3% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 1.0% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.3% | 13.3% | 29.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 27.5% | 26.2% | -4.9% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $18,972 | $19,830 | 4.5% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 9:** One of Senator Rockefeller's staffers uses the data book to assist in legislative analysis. Their current copy was falling apart from extensive use. Sen. Rockefeller uses the data book for statistics while debating on the Senate floor.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

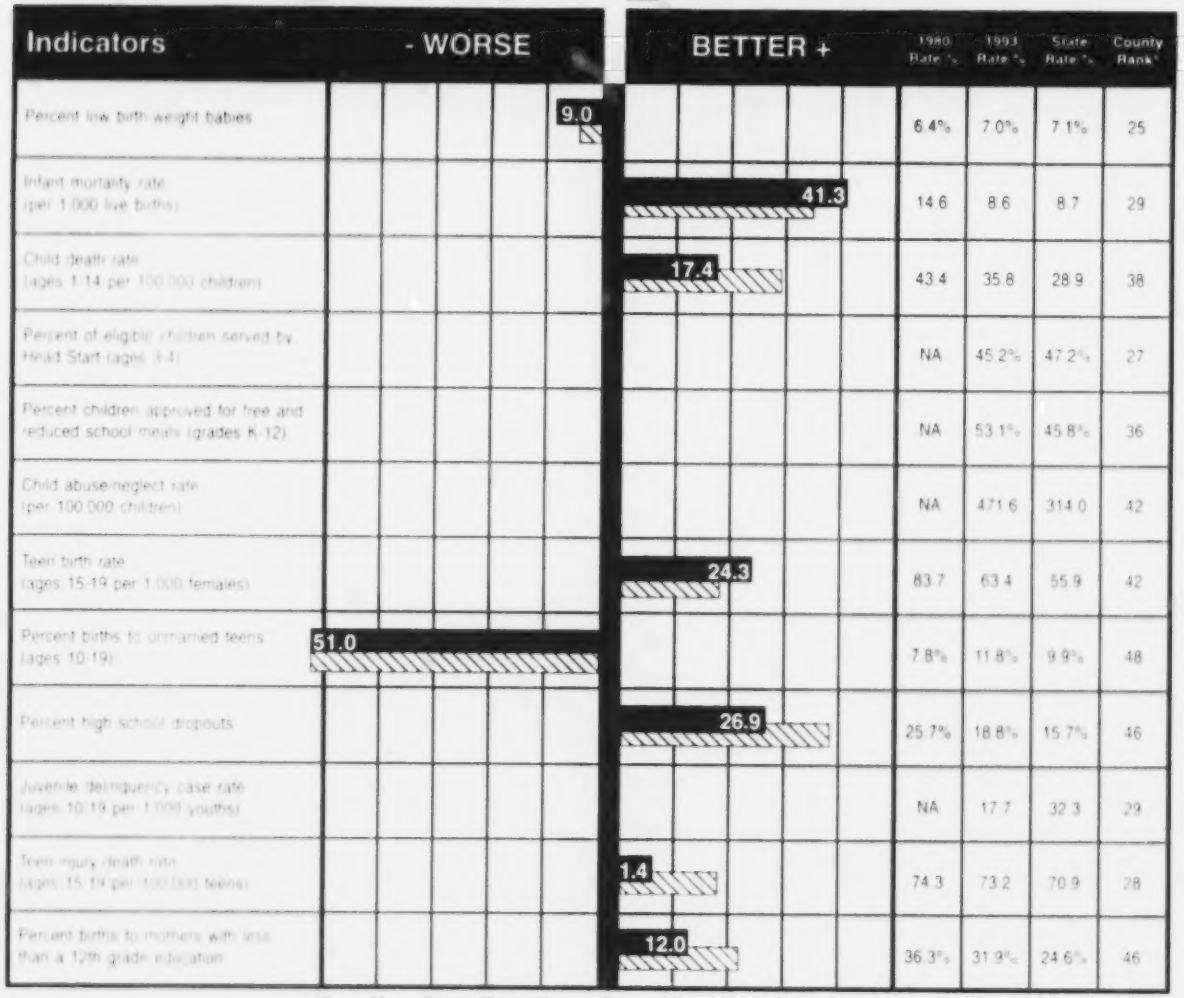


# Fayette County

**Composite County Rank 44**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

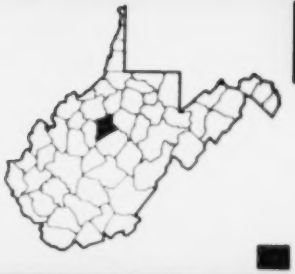
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 57,863 | 48,310 | -16.5% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,389 | $4,948 | 46.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 14.3% | 21.8% | 52.7% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 53.2% | 73.6% | 38.4% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 5,599 | 4,650 | -16.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 6,126 | 7,222 | 17.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 14.2% | 14.1% | -0.6% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 17,154 | 12,086 | -29.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.6% | 25.2% | -15.0% |
| Percent minority population | 7.9% | 6.8% | -14.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 8.3% | 7.2% | -13.3% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.0% | 19.4% | 49.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 22.4% | 34.0% | 51.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,388 | $20,848 | -10.9% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 10:** Linda DuVall, Director of Head Start, used KIDS COUNT data to submit a proposal to the Mott Foundation for a "Teen Moms In School" program.

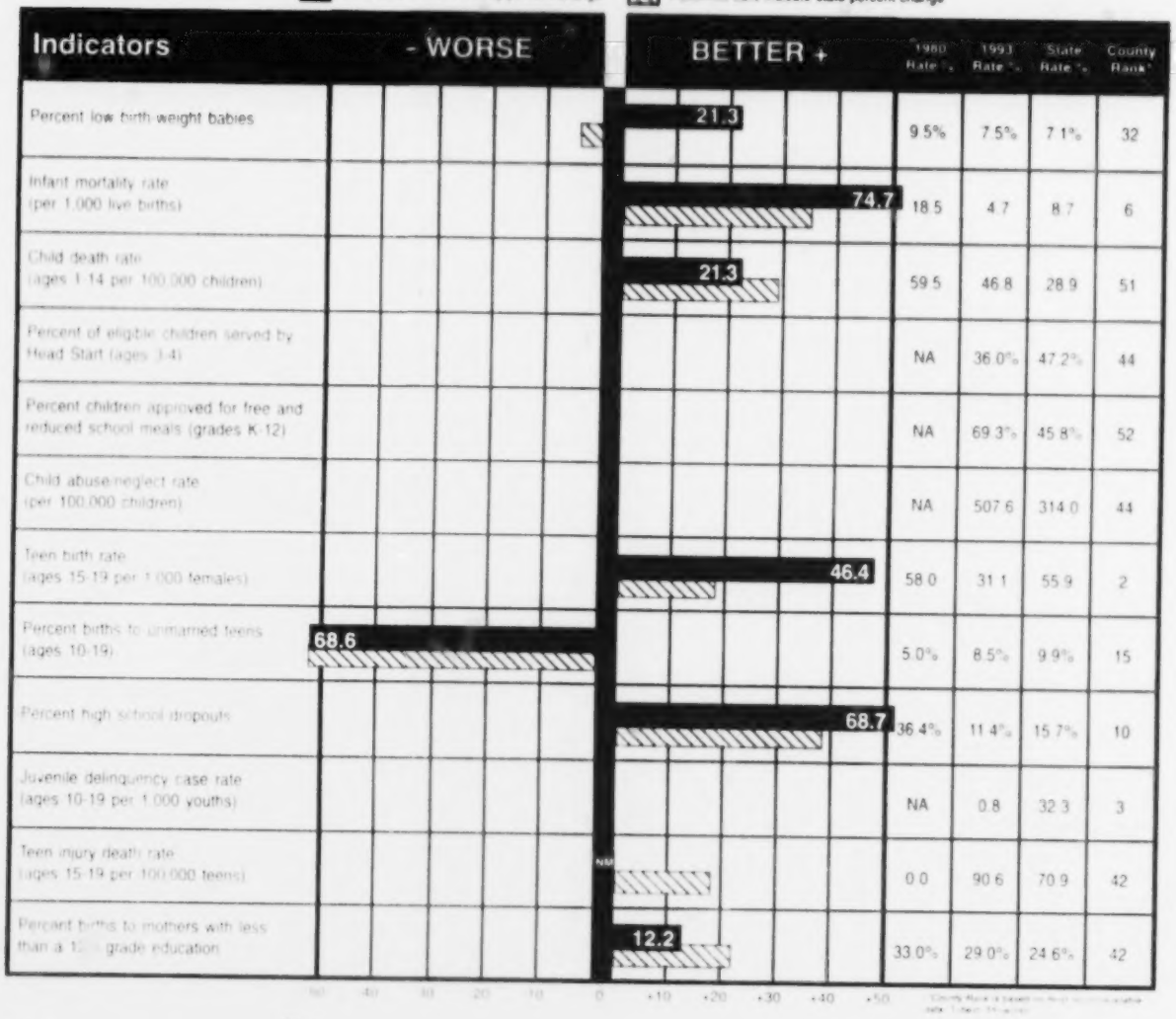


# Gilmer County

**Composite County Rank 19**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate %
1993 Rate %
State Rate %
County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies
9.5% 7.5% 7.1% 32
21.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
18.5 4.7 8.7 6
74.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
59.5 46.8 28.9 51
21.3
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 36.0% 47.2% 44
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 69.3% 45.8% 52
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 507.6 314.0 44
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
58.0 31.1 55.9 2
46.4
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
5.0% 8.5% 9.9% 15
68.6
Percent high school dropouts
36.4% 11.4% 15.7% 10
68.7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 0.8 32.3 3
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
0.0 90.6 70.9 42
NM
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
33.0% 29.0% 24.6% 42
12.2
50 40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

## Background Facts

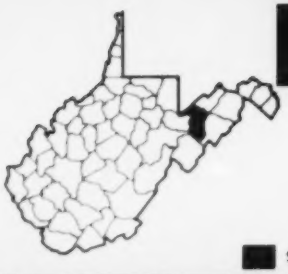
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 8,334 | 7,459 | -10.5% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,823 | $5,342 | 39.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.8% | 19.0% | 94.0% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.2% | 80.9% | 4.9% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,079 | 1,003 | -7.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 617 | 829 | 34.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.5% | 11.2% | 49.7% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,262 | 1,773 | -21.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.1% | 23.1% | -14.8% |
| Percent minority population | 0.9% | 1.0% | 5.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.4% | 0.5% | 43.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.5% | 15.8% | 50.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.8% | 40.7% | 95.7% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $18,688 | $16,994 | -9.1% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 11:** Nancy Fackner, Director of the Clay County Health Department, says that the data book has been invaluable to her. The data is used for program planning, community presentations and grant writing.



# Grant County

**Composite County Rank 10**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

| Indicators - WORSE / BETTER + | 1980 Rate | 1993 Rate | State Rate | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 5.1% | 5.8% | 7.1% | 11 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 14.6 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 7 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 28.1 | 33.2 | 28.9 | 35 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 98.2% | 47.2% | 3 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 52.3% | 45.8% | 34 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 226.9 | 314.0 | 18 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 72.3 | 58.1 | 55.9 | 33 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 4.6% | 9.4% | 9.9% | 25 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 21.1% | 6.8% | 15.7% | 1 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 15.9 | 32.3 | 24 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 229.6 | 81.3 | 70.9 | 35 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 29.8% | 21.0% | 24.6% | 17 |

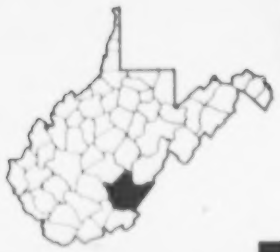


| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 10,210 | 10,818 | 6.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,660 | $4,816 | 3.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.3% | 5.9% | -20.2% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 82.1% | 86.2% | 5.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 2,918 | 3,057 | 4.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,146 | 1,692 | 47.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.8% | 10.0% | 28.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,117 | 2,644 | -15.2% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.5% | 25.4% | -16.9% |
| Percent minority population | 1.5% | 1.5% | 0.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.3% | 1.7% | 26.3% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 8.1% | 15.0% | 83.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 26.0% | 16.2% | -37.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $20,474 | $25,327 | 23.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 12:** Donna Carr, Title I Director in Tucker County, says the format of the data book is the best she has seen. It makes the data user-friendly and saves hours of research time when writing a grant.

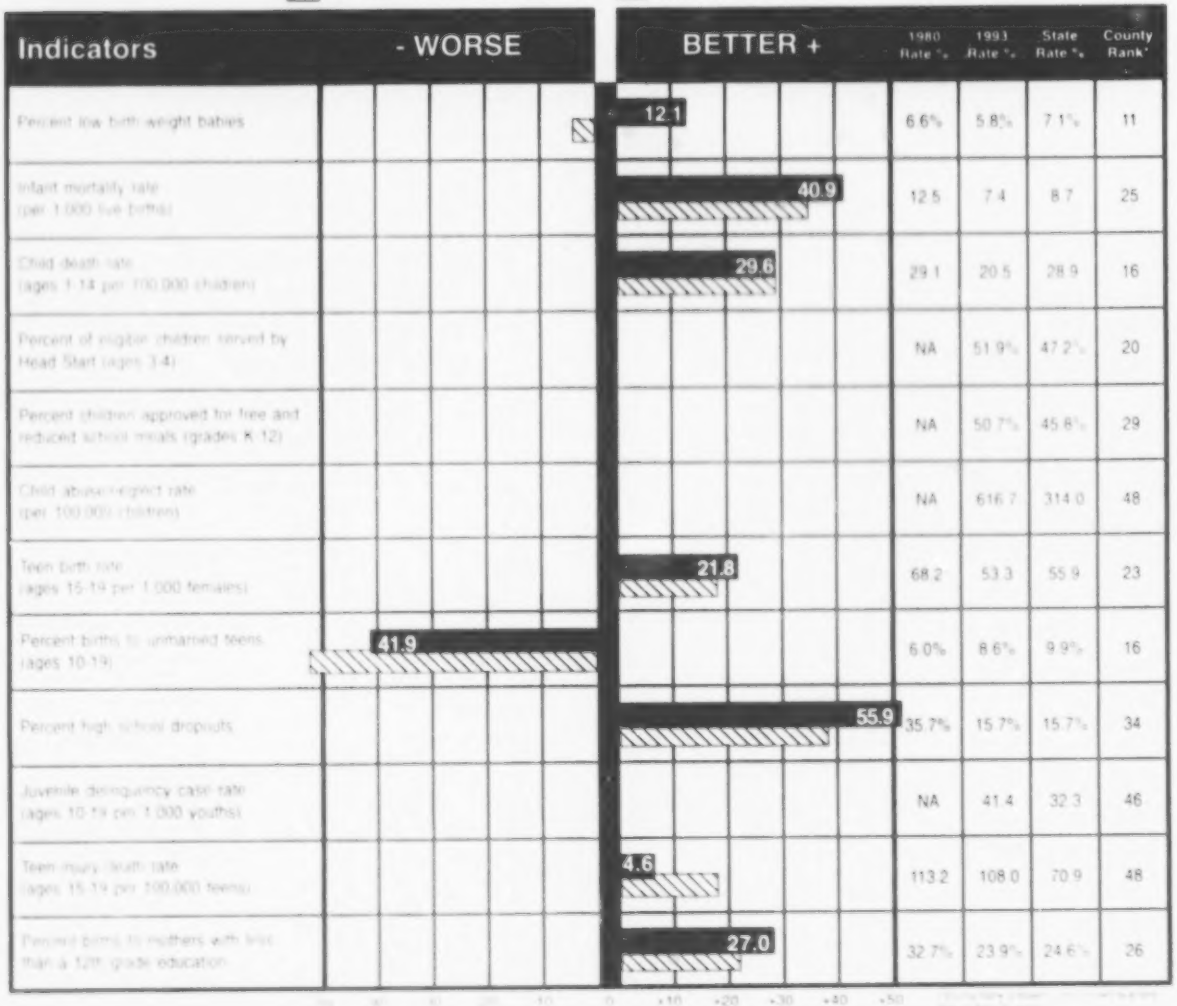


# Greenbrier County

**Composite County Rank 22**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

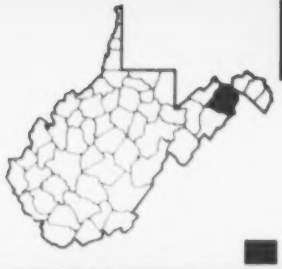



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 37,665 | 35,527 | -5.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,831 | $4,397 | 14.8% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 5.6% | 10.6% | 88.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 53.5% | 79.2% | 48.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 4,195 | 4,577 | 9.1% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 7,014 | 9,267 | 32.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.7% | 14.4% | 23.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 10,666 | 8,270 | -22.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.3% | 23.8% | -15.8% |
| Percent minority population | 4.4% | 4.0% | -9.3% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.8% | 4.4% | -6.6% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.6% | 17.6% | 51.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.4% | 23.8% | 44.9% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,125 | $23,819 | 3.0% |

***55* Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 13:** A reporter from WOAY called a local Child Protective Service worker for child abuse numbers, and the Child Protective Service worker gave him the KIDS COUNT data on this indicator.

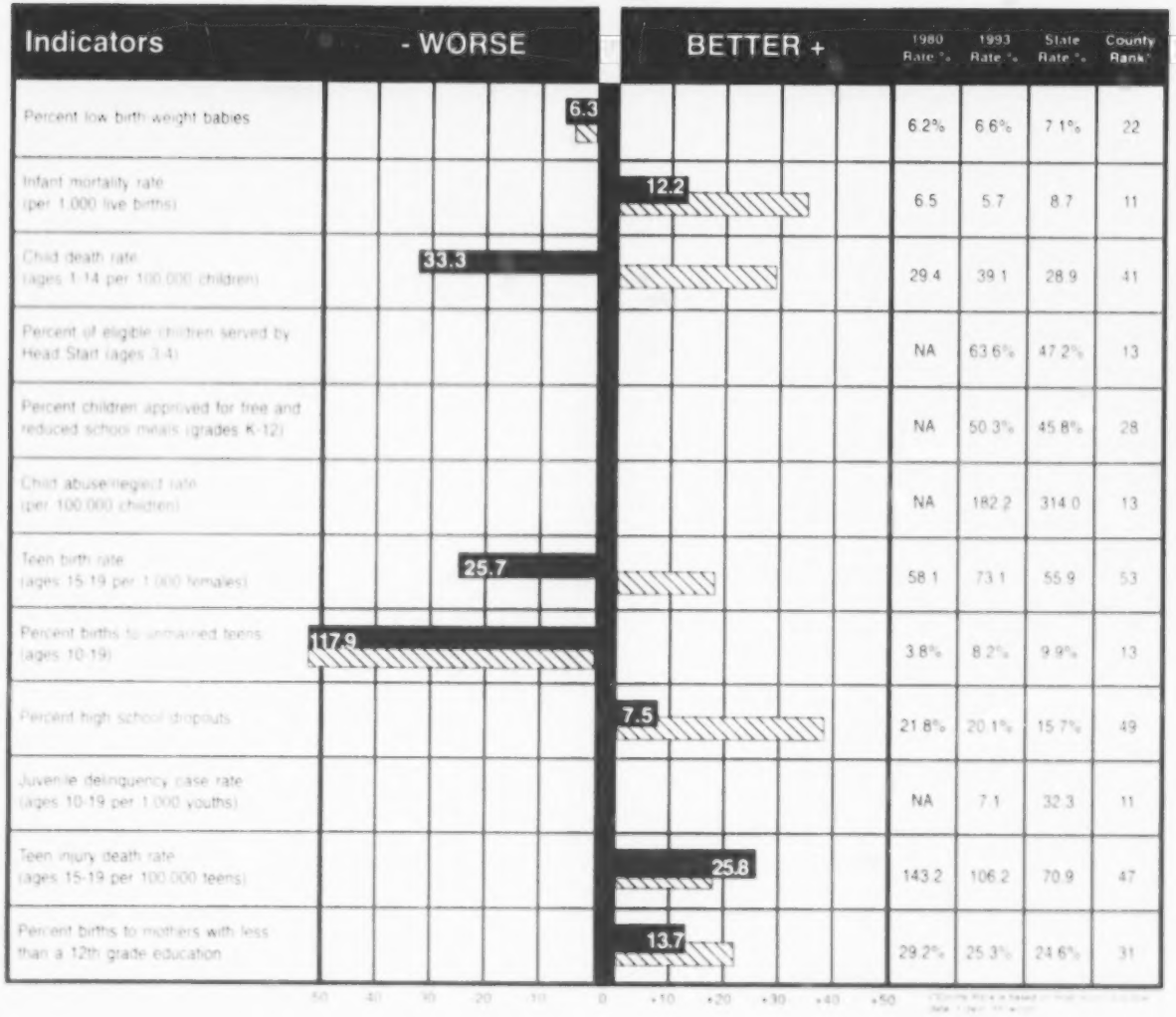


# Hampshire County

**Composite County Rank 35**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 14,867 | 17,868 | 20.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,623 | $4,791 | 32.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.4% | 11.8% | 41.0% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 83.4% | 76.7% | -8.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,434 | 1,455 | 1.5% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,527 | 2,637 | 72.7% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0% | 9.5% | 35.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,593 | 4,390 | -4.4% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.9% | 26.6% | -13.9% |
| Percent minority population | 1.0% | 1.1% | 8.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.1% | 1.4% | 28.1% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.9% | 14.0% | 40.9% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.0% | 21.1% | 5.4% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $22,377 | $24,164 | 8.0% |

### 55 Ways Kids Are Counting!

**Number 14:** WV Public Television is doing a book activities project for low-income, low-literacy families and is using KIDS COUNT data to target families in counties of most need.



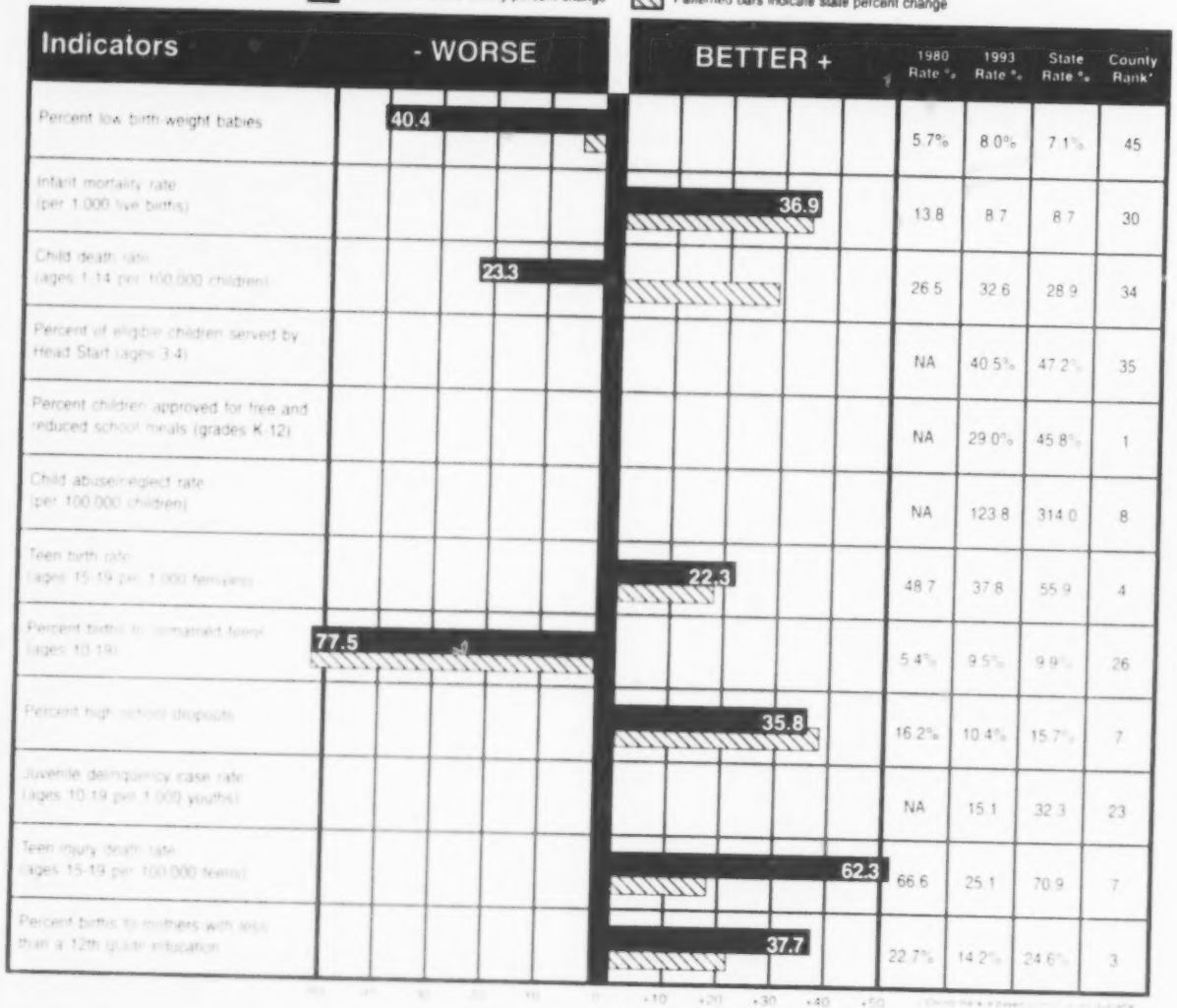

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Hancock County

**Composite County Rank 6**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Indicators | 1980 Rate % | 1993 Rate % | State Rate % | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 5.7% | 8.0% | 7.1% | 45 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 30 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 26.5 | 32.6 | 28.9 | 34 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 40.5% | 47.2% | 35 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 29.0% | 45.8% | 1 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 123.8 | 314.0 | 8 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 48.7 | 37.8 | 55.9 | 4 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 5.4% | 9.5% | 9.9% | 26 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 16.2% | 10.4% | 15.7% | 7 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 15.1 | 32.3 | 23 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 66.6 | 25.1 | 70.9 | 7 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 22.7% | 14.2% | 24.6% | 3 |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 40,418 | 34,886 | -13.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,740 | $5,269 | 40.9% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.5% | 12.4% | 65.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 75.9% | 81.7% | 7.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 15,223 | 9,544 | -37.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 6,665 | 7,394 | 10.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.3% | 9.1% | 9.9% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 11,311 | 8,075 | -28.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.0% | 22.9% | -18.1% |
| Percent minority population | 3.1% | 3.1% | 2.0% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 3.2% | 3.6% | 9.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.8% | 17.2% | 46.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 9.3% | 18.1% | 95.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $36,466 | $30,576 | -16.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

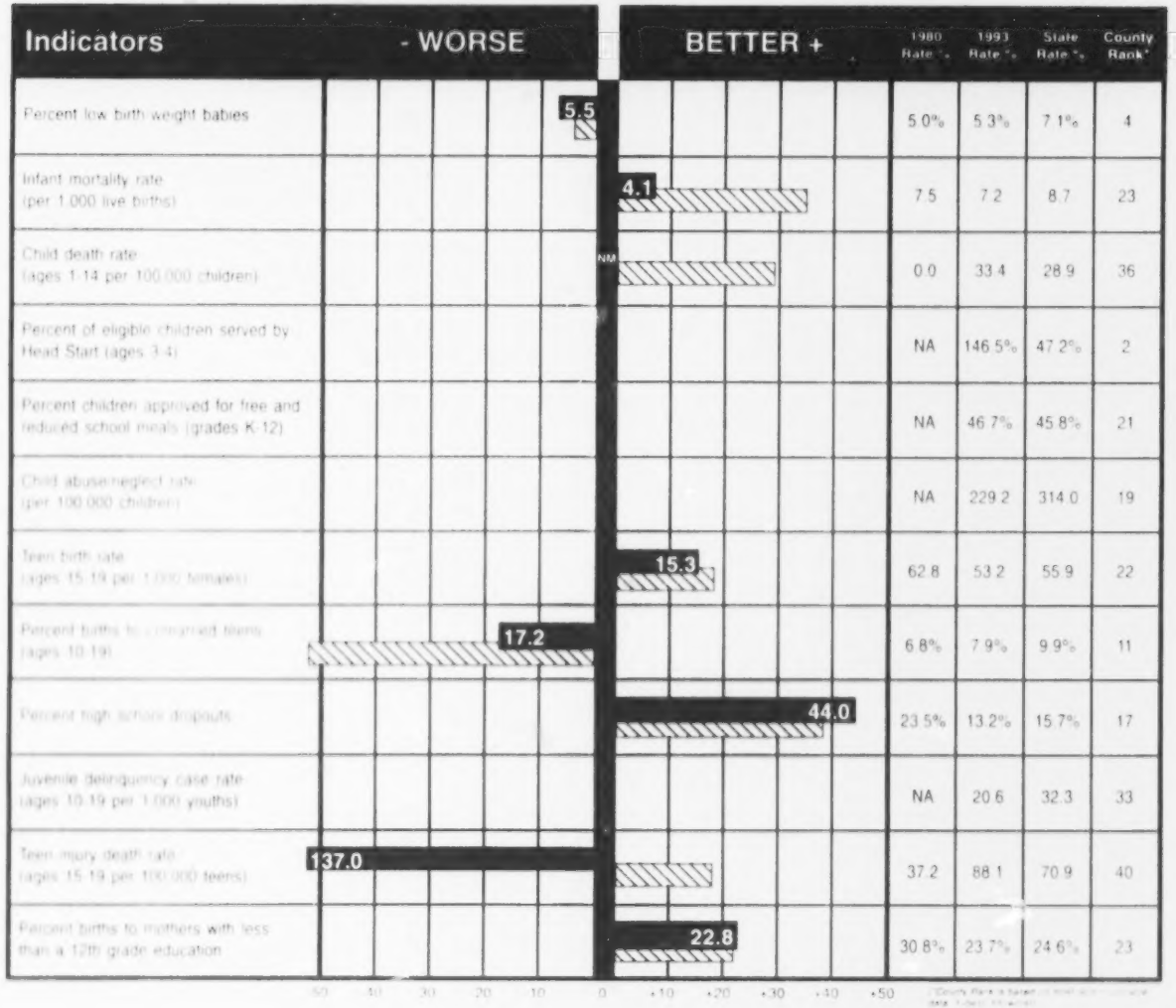
**Number 15:** A physician from Parkersburg used the KIDS COUNT Data Book to prepare a grant proposal.

# Hardy County

**Composite County Rank 13**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 10,030 | 11,376 | 13.4% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,254 | $5,063 | 19.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.7% | 6.6% | -23.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 82.6% | 85.9% | 4.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,977 | 3,794 | 91.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,046 | 1,756 | 67.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1% | 5.3% | -25.3% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,797 | 2,618 | -6.4% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.9% | 23.8% | -14.5% |
| Percent minority population | 2.1% | 2.1% | -0.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 2.0% | 2.2% | 8.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.3% | 14.4% | 39.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 23.2% | 15.3% | -34.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $20,309 | $25,843 | 27.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

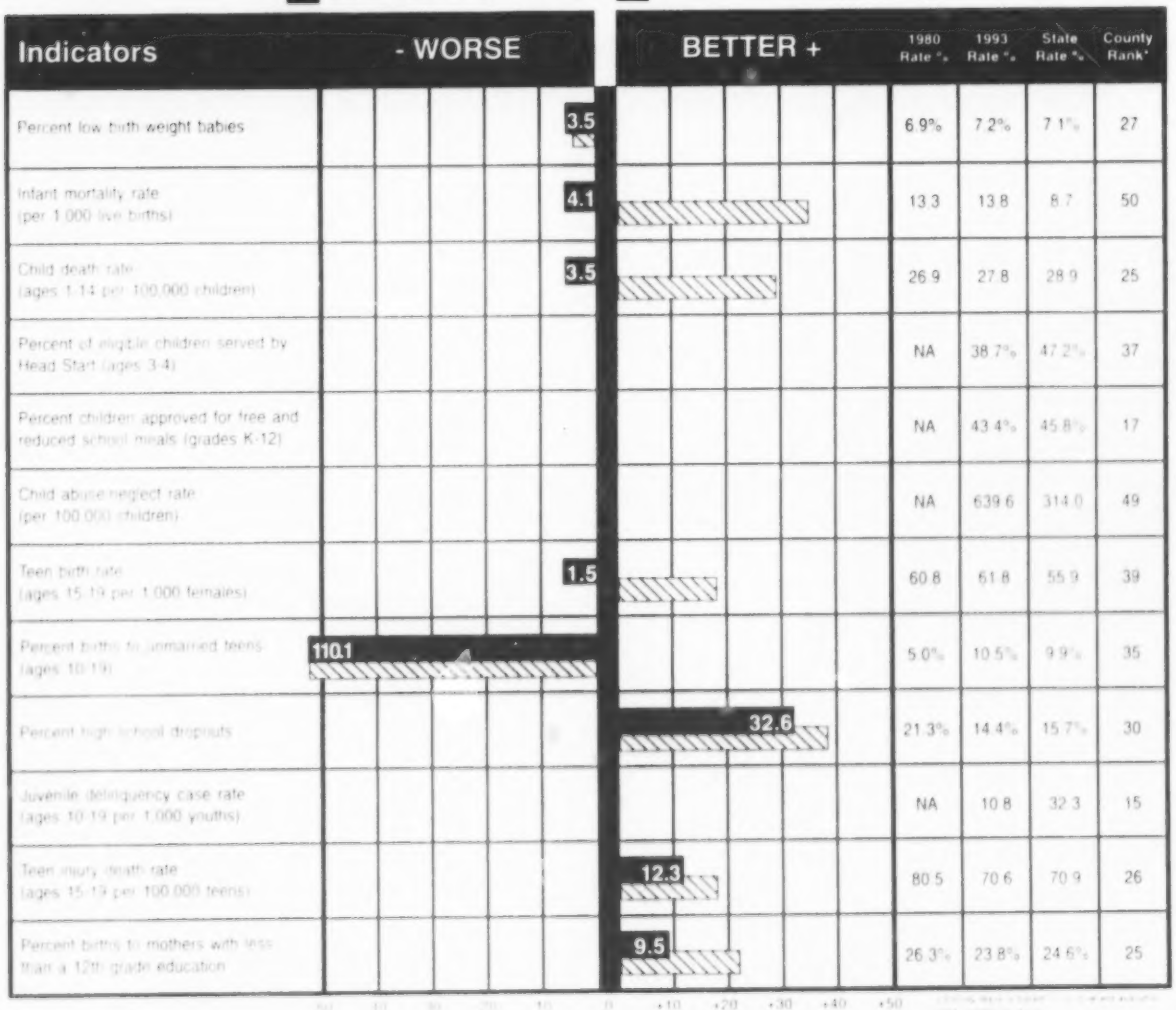
**Number 16:** The Adolescent Health Initiative used KIDS COUNT data to write a grant to fund a Regional Teen Institute for middle school students in Boone, Clay, Putnam and Kanawha Counties.

# Harrison County

**Composite County Rank 32**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Indicators | 1980 Rate | 1993 Rate | State Rate | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 6.9% | 7.2% | 7.1% | 27 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.3 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 50 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 26.9 | 27.8 | 28.9 | 25 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 38.7% | 47.2% | 37 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 43.4% | 45.8% | 17 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 639.6 | 314.0 | 49 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 60.8 | 61.8 | 55.9 | 39 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 5.0% | 10.5% | 9.9% | 35 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 21.3% | 14.4% | 15.7% | 30 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 10.8 | 32.3 | 15 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 80.5 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 26 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 26.3% | 23.8% | 24.6% | 25 |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 77,710 | 70,506 | -9.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,612 | $5,384 | 49.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.7% | 16.8% | 72.7% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 82.5% | 84.1% | 1.9% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 13,639 | 10,563 | -22.6% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 14,501 | 18,113 | 24.9% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.4% | 10.5% | 25.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 21,248 | 17,042 | -19.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.3% | 24.6% | -10.2% |
| Percent minority population | 1.7% | 1.9% | 11.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 2.0% | 2.3% | 14.6% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.3% | 17.6% | 42.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 18.1% | 24.5% | 35.7% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $25,578 | $25,245 | -1.3% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

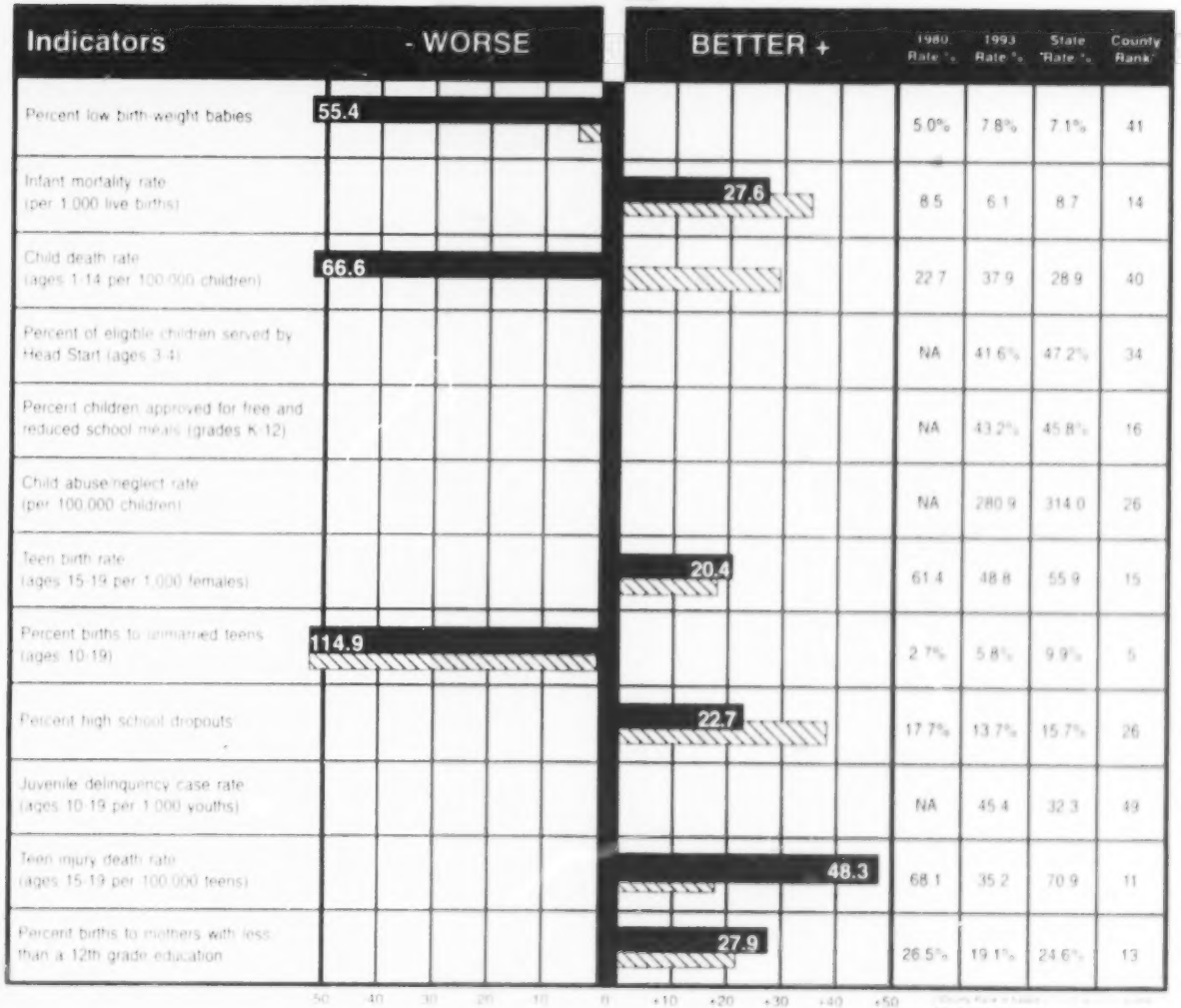
**Number 17:** Mountainside Media includes KIDS COUNT statistics with every media release about children's issues to provide journalists with the facts so they realize how important improvement is for kids.

# Jackson County

**Composite County Rank 15**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

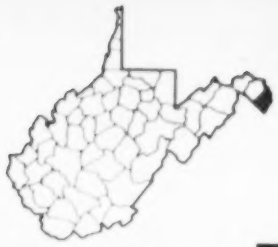



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 25,794 | 26,439 | 2.5% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,988 | $5,334 | 33.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 4.3% | 12.6% | 193.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 72.2% | 78.8% | 9.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 5,773 | 4,047 | 29.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,842 | 4,649 | 63.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.5% | 12.9% | 12.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 7,868 | 6,763 | -14.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.5% | 26.1% | -14.5% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.5% | 45.0% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.4% | 0.7% | 55.1% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.3% | 15.1% | 62.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 13.7% | 24.6% | 79.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $30,026 | $25,121 | -16.3% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 18:** Community Council of the Kanawha Valley, with a $3,000 KIDS COUNT Mini-Grant, is mapping community assets and publishing an assets map for two areas of the valley.

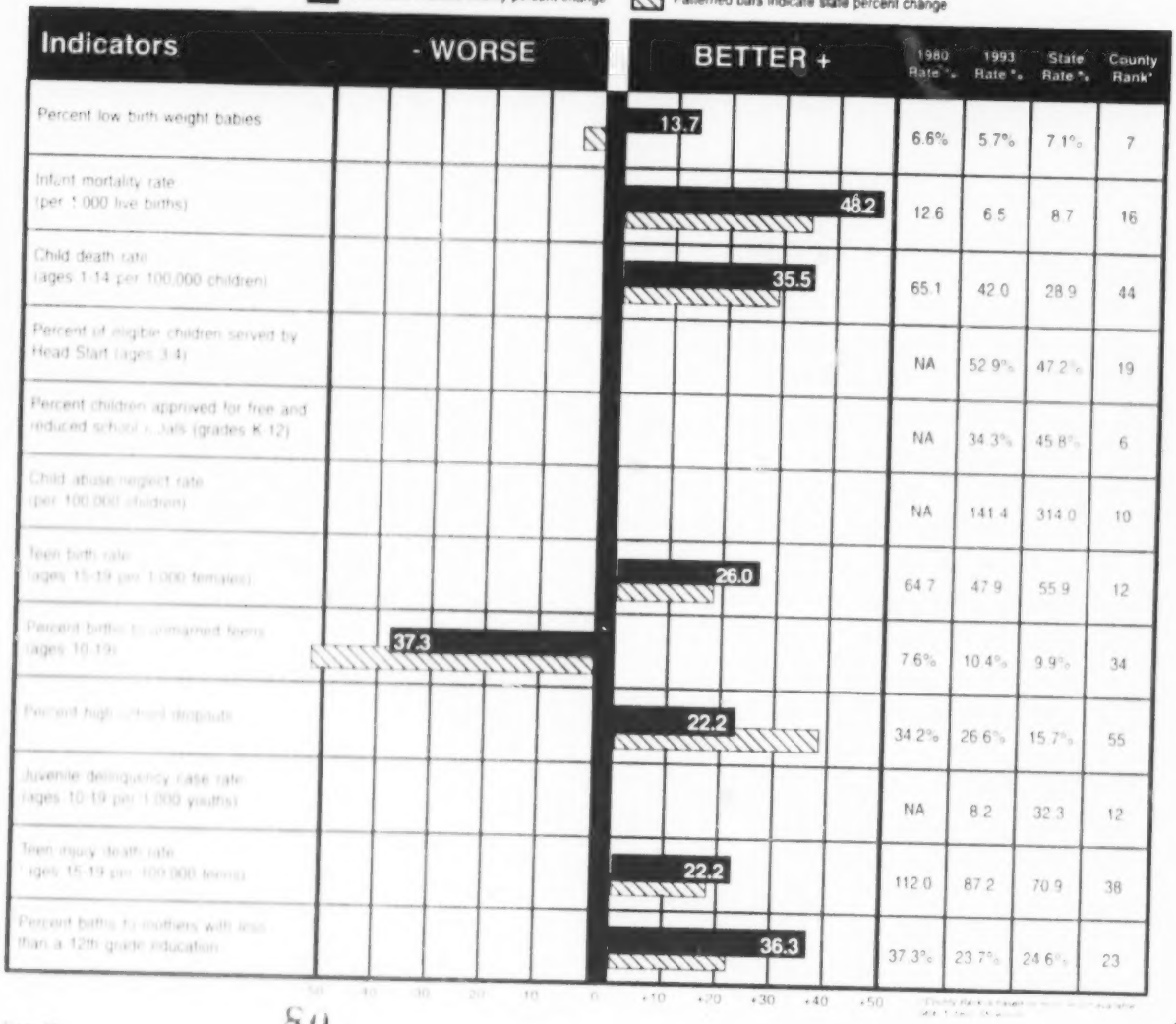


# Jefferson County

**Composite County Rank 27**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate %
1993 Rate %
State Rate %
County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies
6.6% 5.7% 7.1% 7
13.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
12.6 6.5 8.7 16
48.2
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
65.1 42.0 28.9 44
35.5
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 52.9% 47.2% 19
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 34.3% 45.8% 6
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 141.4 314.0 10
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
64.7 47.9 55.9 12
26.0
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
7.6% 10.4% 9.9% 34
37.3
Percent high school dropouts
34.2% 26.6% 15.7% 55
22.2
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 8.2 32.3 12
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
112.0 87.2 70.9 38
22.2
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
37.3% 23.7% 24.6% 23
36.3
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 30,302 | 38,242 | 26.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,164 | $5,089 | 60.8% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.3% | 10.2% | 24.2% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.3% | 79.4% | 2.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,008 | 4,059 | 34.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 4,518 | 6,949 | 53.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3% | 6.2% | -2.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 8,915 | 9,195 | 3.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.4% | 25.6% | -13.0% |
| Percent minority population | 9.6% | 8.3% | -14.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 12.1% | 9.7% | -20.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.6% | 15.3% | 12.6% |
| Percent children in poverty | 17.9% | 13.7% | -23.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $27,042 | $34,887 | 29.0% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

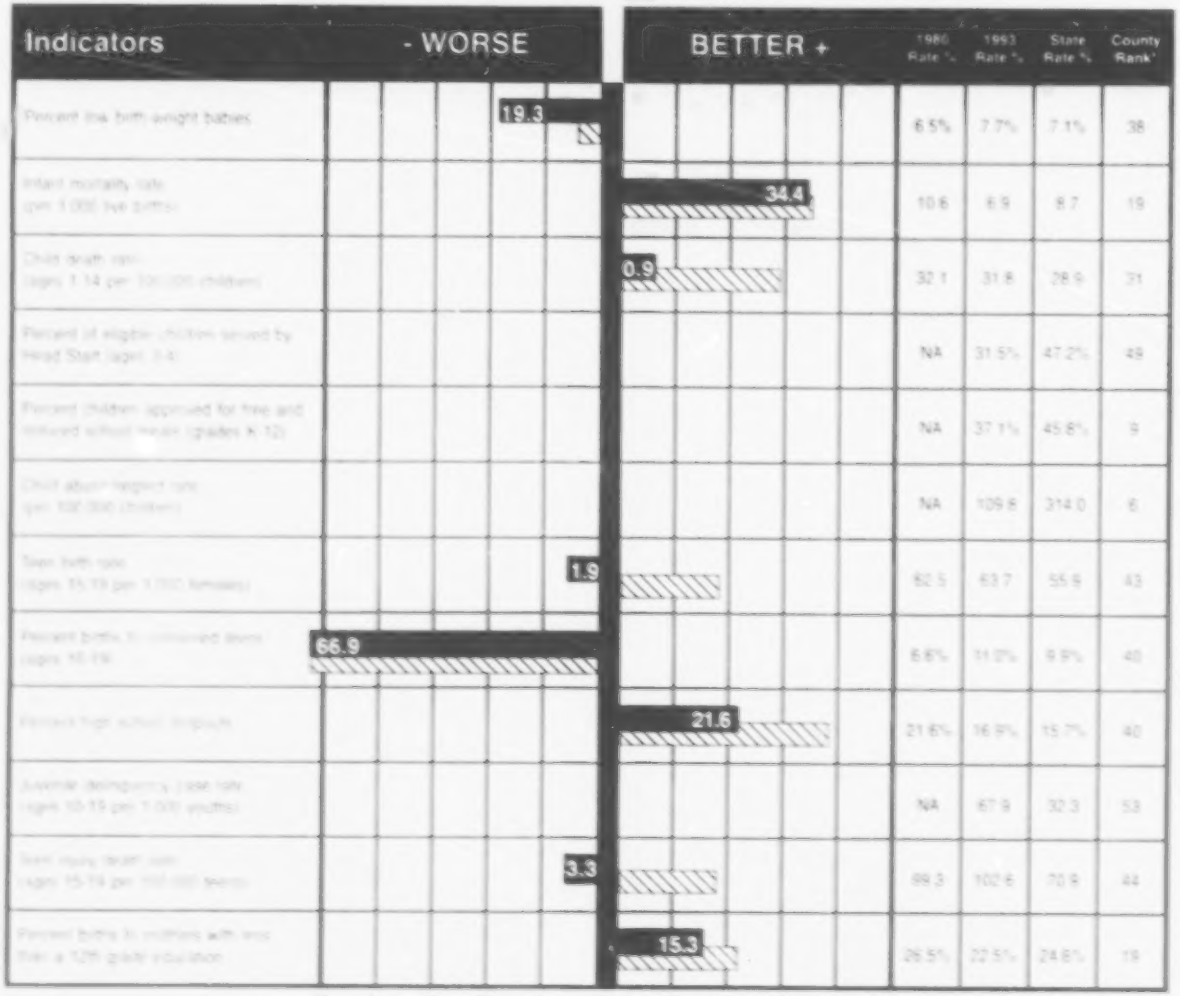
**Number 19:** Glada Stump, a Calhoun Co. Librarian uses the statistics for grant writing. She believes that the book has inspired more funds for at-risk youth and improved living conditions for children.

# Kanawha County

**Composite County Rank 43**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 231,414 | 207,426 | -10.4% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,107 | $5,098 | 24.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.9% | 16.6% | 109.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 71.3% | 69.8% | -2.2% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 47,860 | 35,434 | -26.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 53,461 | 68,105 | 27.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2% | 8.0% | 10.8% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 60,714 | 48,250 | -20.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 26.2% | 23.2% | -11.4% |
| Percent minority population | 6.7% | 7.5% | 12.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 7.9% | 10.0% | 25.8% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.8% | 21.0% | 52.6% |
| Percent children in poverty | 13.7% | 22.0% | 60.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $31,334 | $30,030 | -4.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 20:** Corporal Marc Roberts, a state trooper from Charleston, got his data book from the Governor's office and uses the information to write grants.



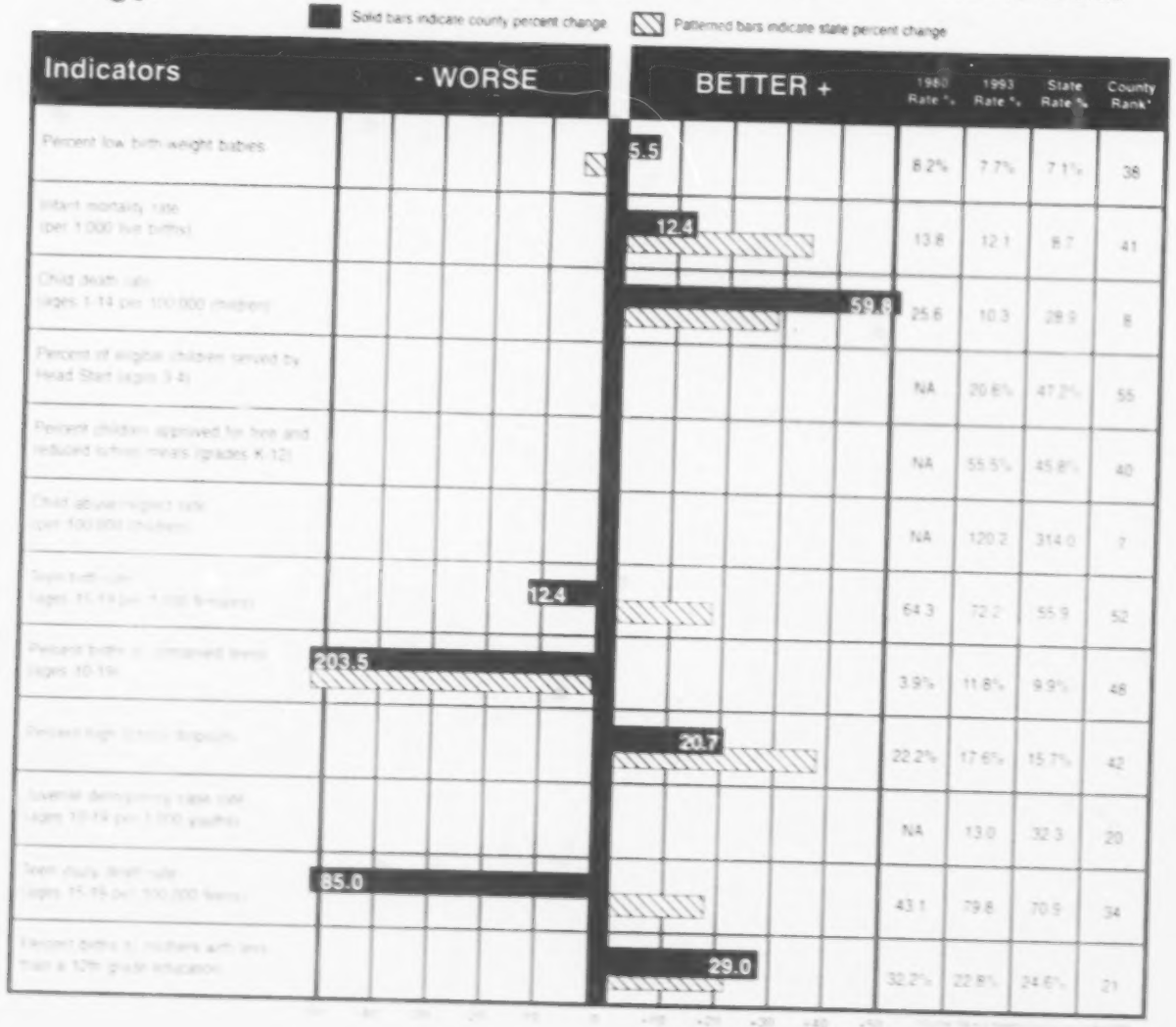

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Lewis County

**Composite County Rank 41**

## Percent Change 1980-1993

## Trend Data


Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change
Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate *
1993 Rate *
State Rate %
County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced-price meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
Percent high school dropouts
Juvenile delinquency rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
8.2% 7.7% 7.1% 38
13.8 12.1 8.7 41
25.6 10.3 28.9 8
NA 20.8% 47.2% 55
NA 55.5% 45.8% 40
NA 120.2 314.0 7
64.3 72.2 55.9 52
3.9% 11.8% 9.9% 48
22.2% 17.6% 15.7% 42
NA 13.0 32.3 20
43.1 79.8 70.9 34
32.2% 22.8% 24.6% 21
5.5
12.4
59.8
12.4
203.5
20.7
85.0
29.0

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 18,813 | 17,396 | -7.5% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,632 | $5,267 | 45.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.5% | 17.5% | 84.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 79.6% | 85.0% | 6.8% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 2,638 | 2,228 | -15.5% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,307 | 3,069 | 33.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 10.0% | 13.2% | 31.8% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 5,165 | 4,160 | -19.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.5% | 24.2% | -12.0% |
| Percent minority population | 0.7% | 0.8% | 6.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.6% | 0.8% | 31.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.7% | 18.1% | 42.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.2% | 31.4% | 55.1% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,066 | $22,273 | -3.4% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

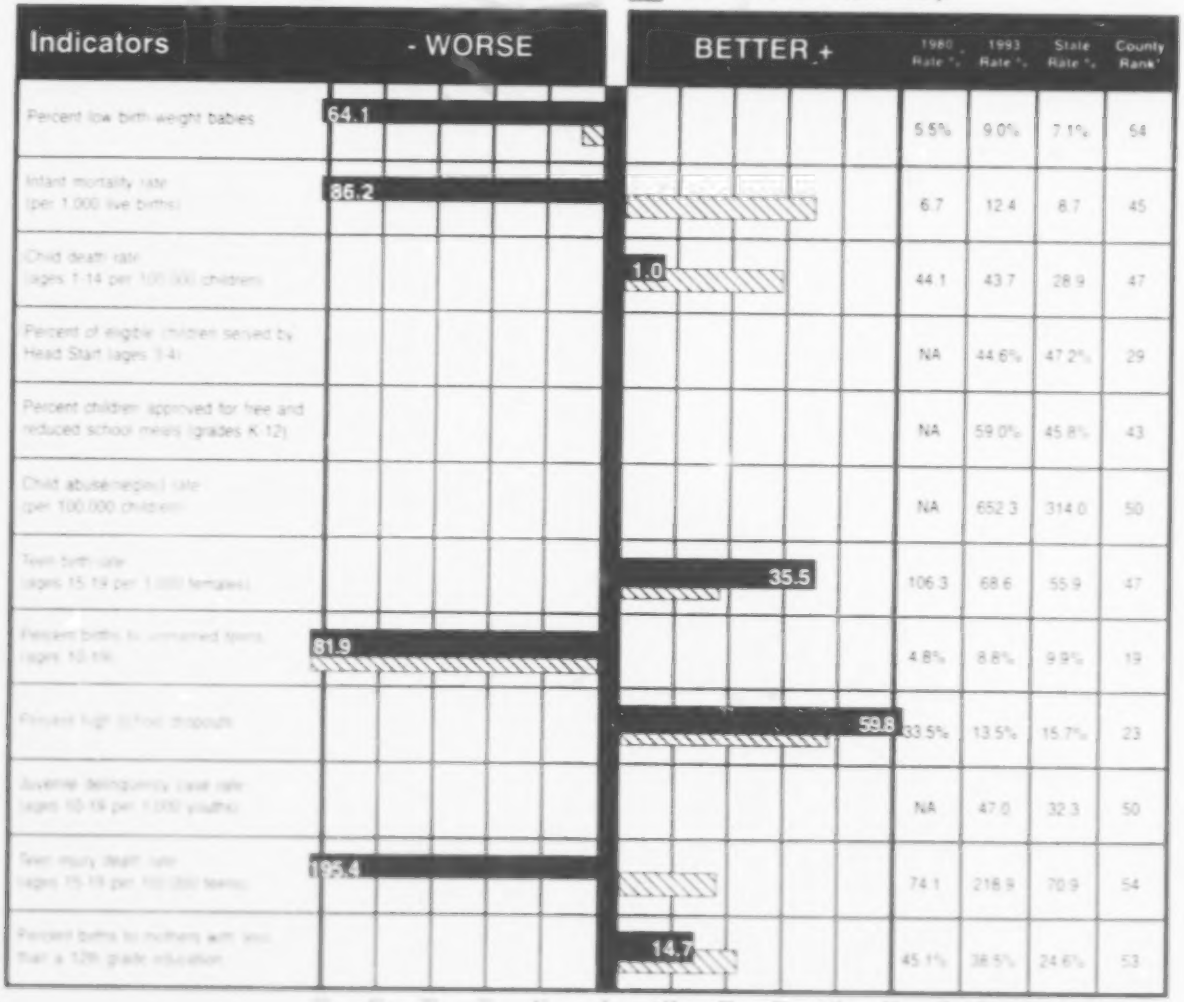
**Number 21:** A social worker, Debbie Bumgarner, believes the data book has created a greater desire in some counties to address the problems and look for solutions.

# Lincoln County

**Composite County Rank 55**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Indicators | 1980 Rate | 1993 Rate | State Rate | County Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 5.5% | 9.0% | 7.1% | 54 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.7 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 45 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 44.1 | 43.7 | 28.9 | 47 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 44.6% | 47.2% | 29 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 59.0% | 45.8% | 43 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 652.3 | 314.0 | 50 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 106.3 | 68.6 | 55.9 | 47 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 4.8% | 8.8% | 9.9% | 19 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 33.5% | 13.5% | 15.7% | 23 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 47.0 | 32.3 | 50 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 74.1 | 218.9 | 70.9 | 54 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 45.1% | 38.5% | 24.6% | 53 |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 23,675 | 21,991 | -7.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,890 | $5,310 | 36.5% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 14.8% | 27.8% | 87.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 56.3% | 81.1% | 44.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,014 | 1,329 | 31.1% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,099 | 1,589 | 44.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 14.3% | 15.2% | 6.6% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 7,894 | 5,979 | -24.3% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 33.4% | 28.0% | -16.3% |
| Percent minority population | 0.2% | 0.2% | -15.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.2% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.2% | 14.8% | 44.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 28.9% | 45.1% | 56.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,166 | $16,868 | -20.3% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

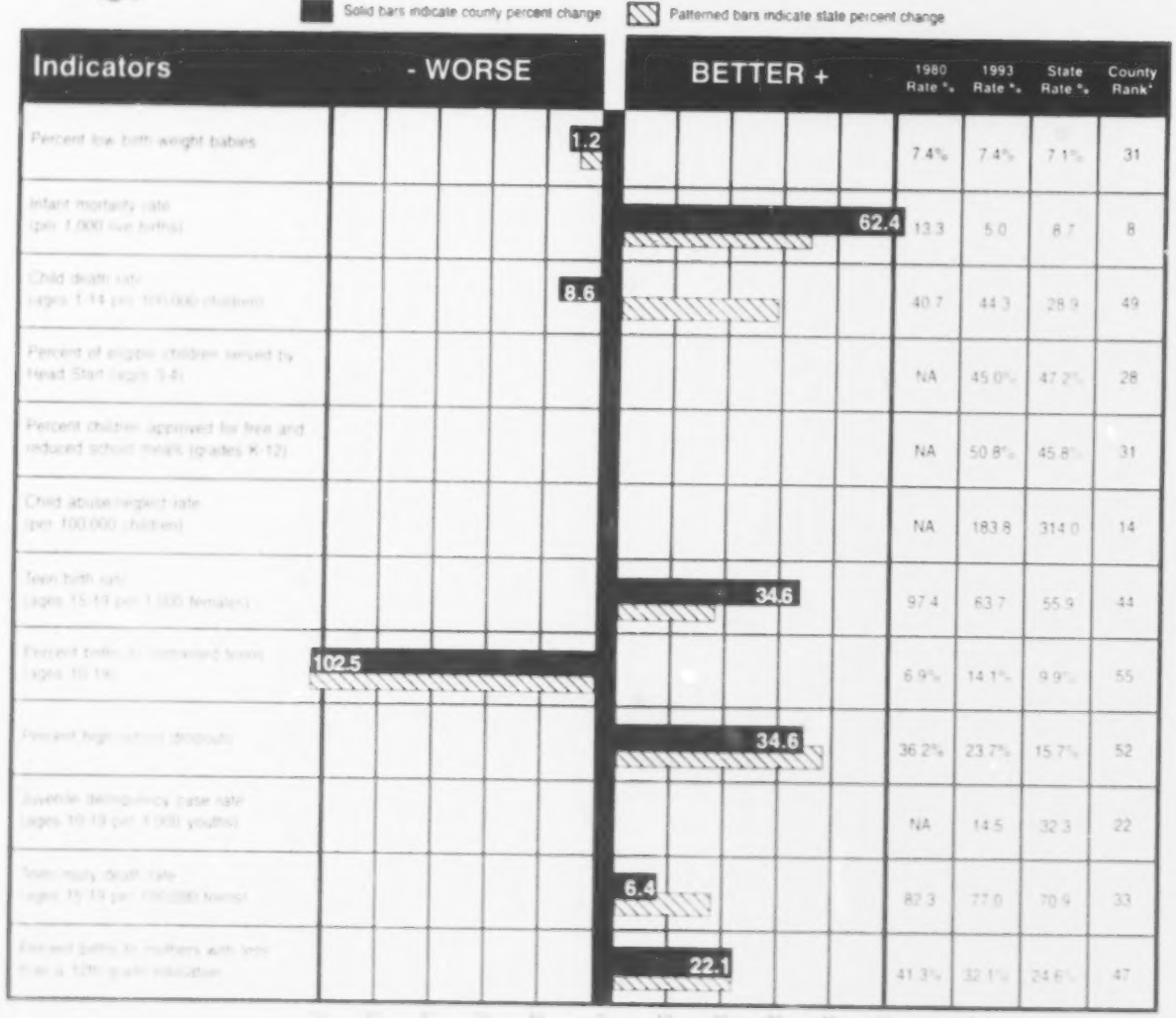
**Number 22:** Fran Miller, the YWCA Child Development Center, uses the data book to check statistics for discussions, workshops and grant writing.

# Logan County

**Composite County Rank 48**

## Percent Change 1980-1993

## Trend Data

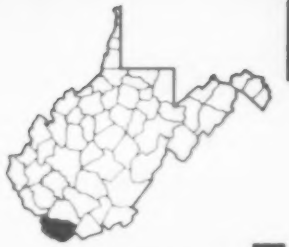



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 50,679 | 43,067 | -15.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,385 | $5,346 | 57.9% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.7% | 22.9% | 113.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 47.8% | 59.3% | 24.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 8,461 | 5,045 | -40.4% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 6,334 | 7,770 | 22.7% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.6% | 15.6% | 81.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 16,758 | 11,969 | -28.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 33.1% | 27.8% | -15.9% |
| Percent minority population | 4.7% | 3.8% | -18.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.7% | 3.9% | -15.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.6% | 17.5% | 50.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 21.9% | 37.3% | 70.7% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $25,483 | $21,100 | -17.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 23:** Linda Tanner, a secretary at Caring Hands, Inc., used the data book for publications, public information and presentations. She believes the KIDS COUNT Data Book has increased donations to her community.

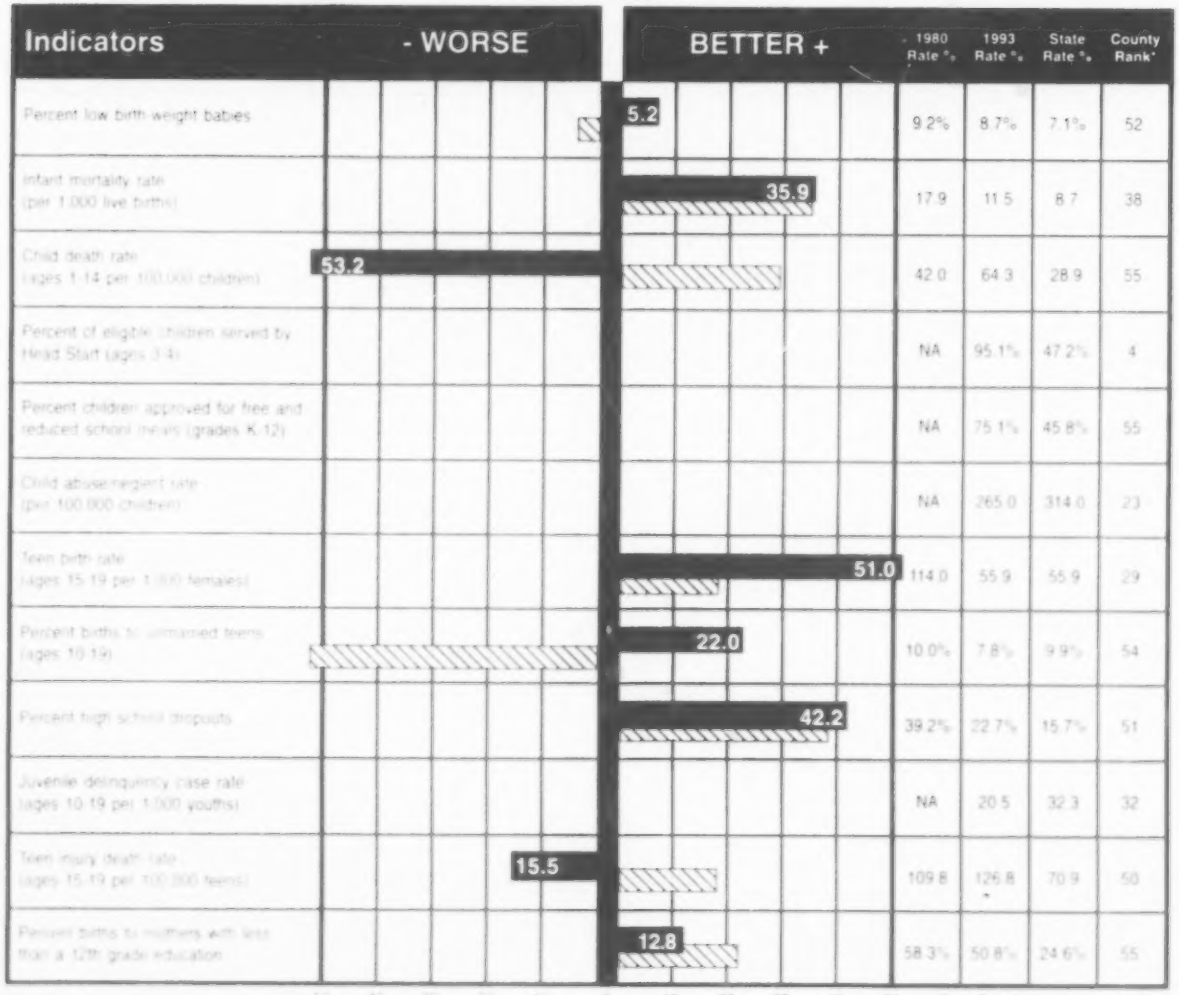


# McDowell County

**Composite County Rank 53**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

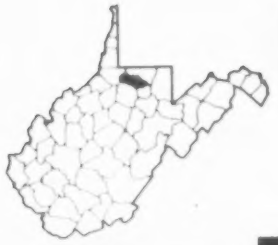
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 49,899 | 33,552 | -32.8% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,505 | $5,800 | 65.5% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 22.5% | 34.5% | 53.2% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 48.8% | 59.1% | 21.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 9,046 | 2,598 | -71.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 3,942 | 2,873 | 27.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 13.0% | 15.0% | 15.3% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 17,225 | 10,188 | -40.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 34.5% | 28.9% | 16.2% |
| Percent minority population | 15.0% | 13.7% | -8.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 14.2% | 14.4% | 1.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.8% | 19.1% | 38.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 31.2% | 50.3% | 61.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,729 | $15,756 | -27.5% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 24:** With a $1,000 KIDS COUNT Mini-Grant, Florence Crittenton Home and Services was able to educate 50 community leaders about the needs of children using the KIDS COUNT Data Book.

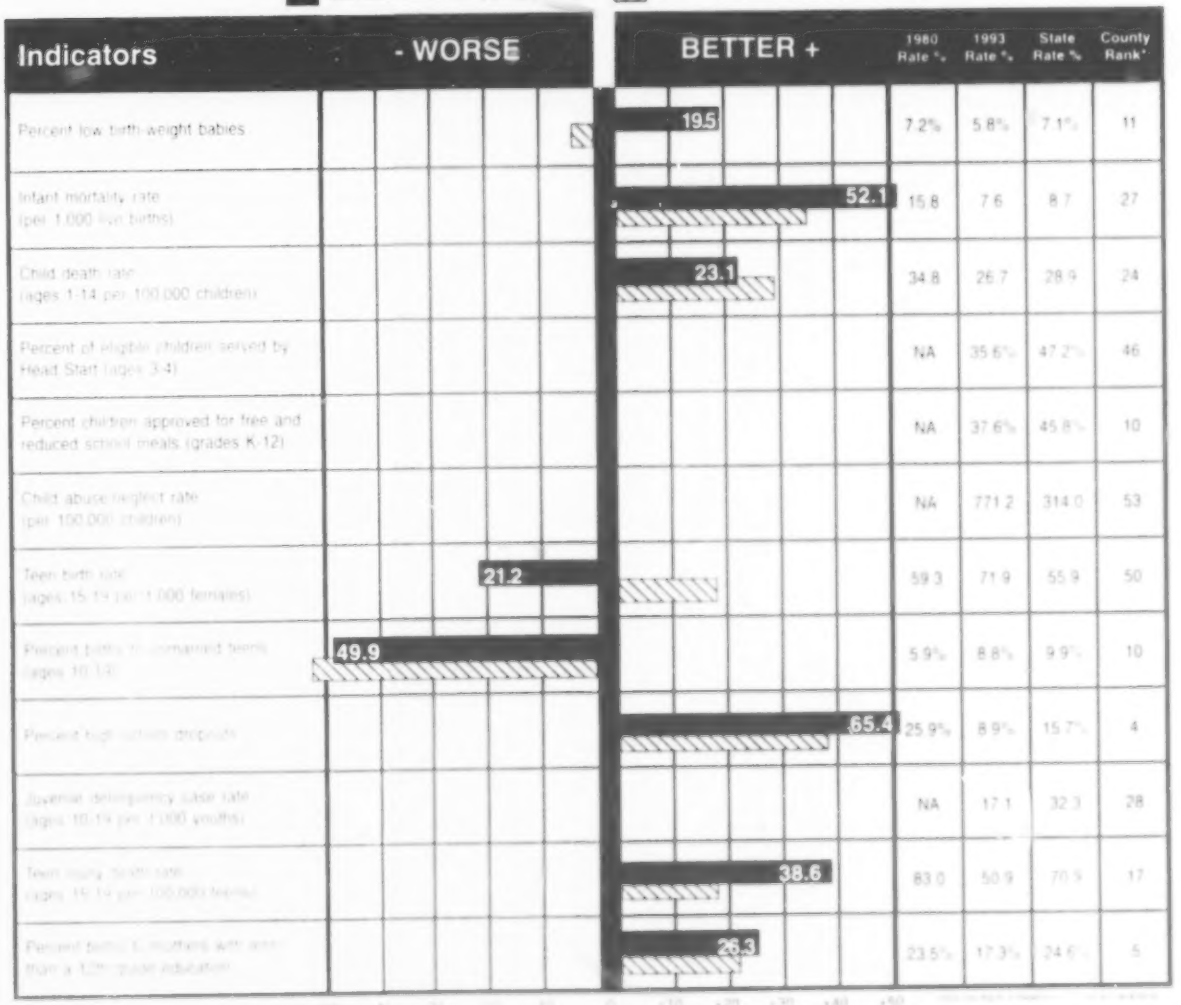


# Marion County

**Composite County Rank 11**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



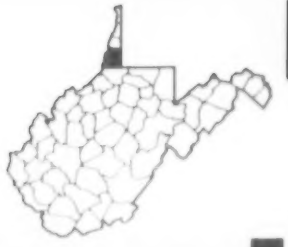

| Indicators | 1980 Rate % | 1993 Rate % | State Rate % | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 7.2% | 5.8% | 7.1% | 11 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.8 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 27 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 34.8 | 26.7 | 28.9 | 24 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 35.6% | 47.2% | 46 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 37.6% | 45.8% | 10 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 771.2 | 314.0 | 53 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-17 per 1,000 females) | 59.3 | 71.9 | 55.9 | 50 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 5.9% | 8.8% | 9.9% | 10 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 25.9% | 8.9% | 15.7% | 4 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 17.1 | 32.3 | 28 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 83.0 | 50.9 | 70.3 | 17 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 23.5% | 17.3% | 24.6% | 5 |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 65,789 | 58,127 | -11.6% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,056 | $5,006 | 23.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.2% | 18.0% | 76.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 76.3% | 78.0% | 2.2% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 11,812 | 7,124 | -39.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 9,764 | 11,409 | 16.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.9% | 15.8% | 59.3% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 17,369 | 12,967 | -25.3% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 26.4% | 22.7% | -14.2% |
| Percent minority population | 4.0% | 3.8% | -4.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.8% | 4.7% | -3.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.5% | 17.0% | 35.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.6% | 26.5% | 59.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $27,266 | $25,963 | -4.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 25:** A retired family therapist, Richard Reece, from the Potomac Highlands, used the data to inspire his community to do more about child abuse and teen pregnancy and to conduct a needs assessment

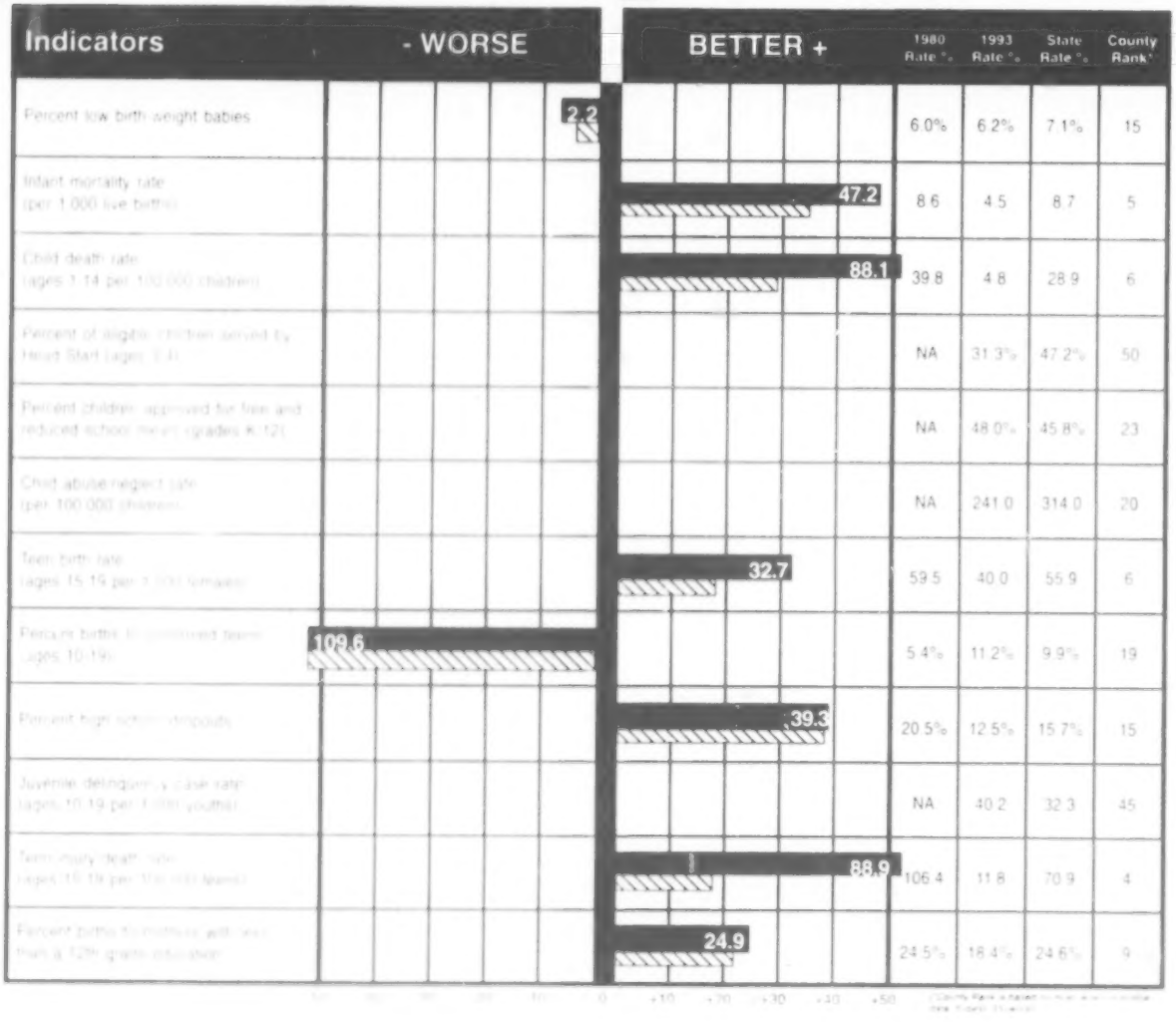


# Marshall County

**Composite County Rank 8**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate
1993 Rate
State Rate
County Rank
Percent low birth weight babies
6.0% 6.2% 7.1% 15
2.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
8.6 4.5 8.7 5
47.2
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
39.8 4.8 28.9 6
88.1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 31.3% 47.2% 50
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 48.0% 45.8% 23
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 241.0 314.0 20
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
59.5 40.0 55.9 6
32.7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
5.4% 11.2% 9.9% 19
109.6
Percent high school dropouts
20.5% 12.5% 15.7% 15
39.3
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 40.2 32.3 45
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
106.4 11.8 70.9 4
88.9
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
24.5% 18.4% 24.6% 9
24.9
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 41,608 | 37,394 | -10.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,116 | $5,467 | 32.8% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.4% | 13.3% | 58.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 83.9% | 82.7% | -1.4% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 8,353 | 5,443 | -34.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 4,224 | 6,043 | 43.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.9% | 12.2% | 2.9% |

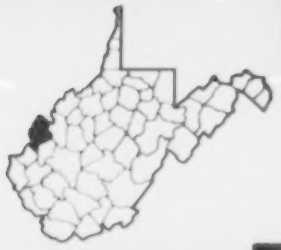
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 12,020 | 9,127 | -24.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.9% | 24.4% | -15.4% |
| Percent minority population | 1.0% | 0.9% | -3.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.9% | 1.0% | 20.2% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.1% | 16.3% | 47.3% |
| Percent children in poverty | 11.8% | 21.4% | 80.9% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $31,045 | $26,974 | -13.1% |

### 55 Ways Kids Are Counting!

**Number 26:** KIDS COUNT Data helped the Regional Family Resource Network substantiate the need for AmeriCorps members in the Family Resource Center in Charleston.




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

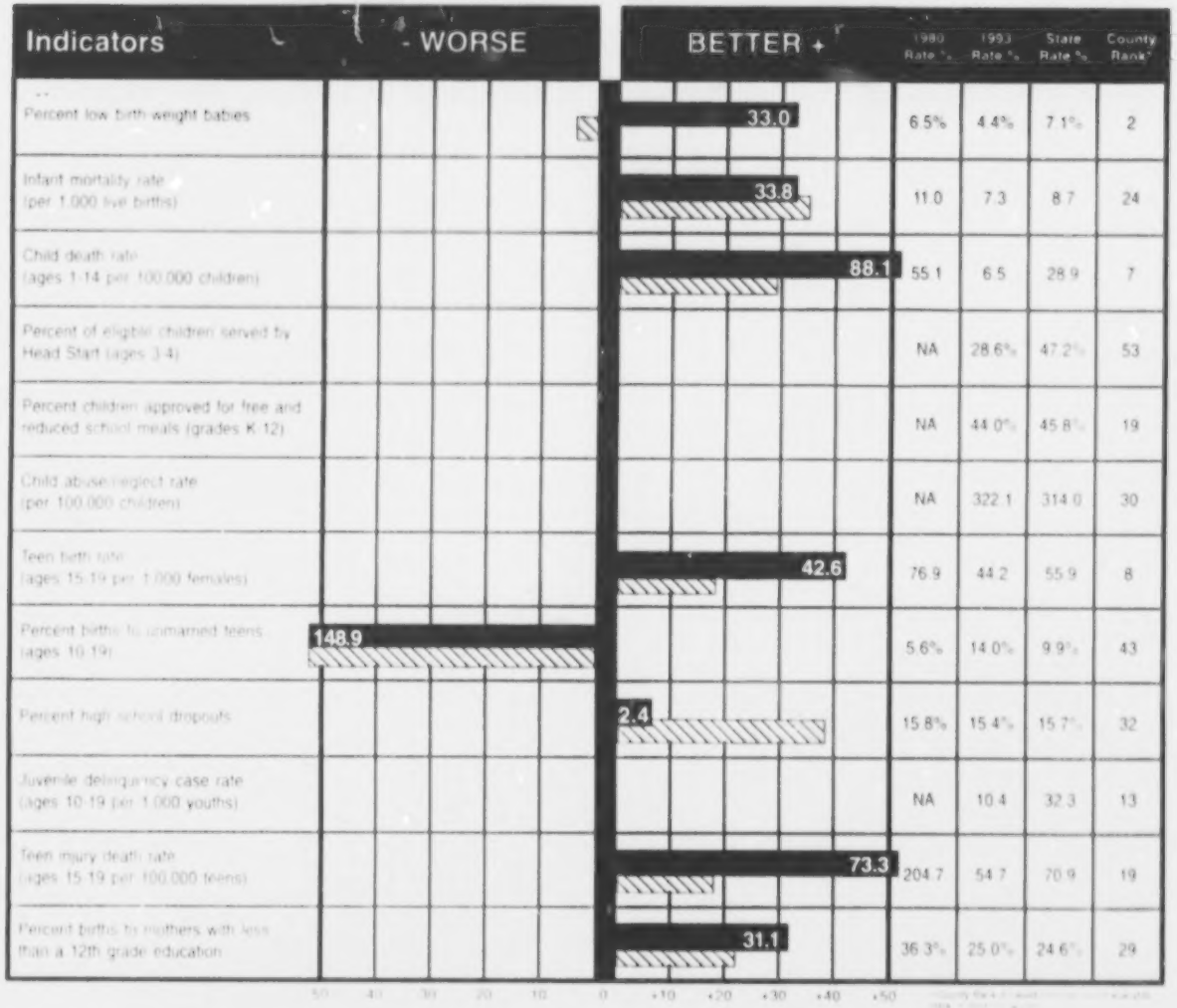


# Mason County

**Composite County Rank 17**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

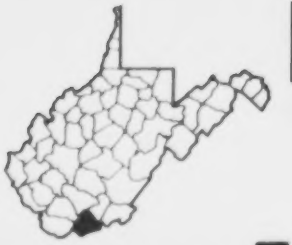



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 27,045 | 25,264 | -6.6% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,993 | $5,126 | 28.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 6.3% | 15.1% | 138.5% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 66.4% | 78.6% | 18.4% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 4,529 | 3,616 | -20.2% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,828 | 3,482 | 23.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 12.8% | 15.6% | 21.7% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 8,041 | 6,520 | -18.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.7% | 25.9% | -12.9% |
| Percent minority population | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.1% | 1.1% | -7.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.4% | 16.3% | 57.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.0% | 27.5% | 71.8% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $26,720 | $24,125 | -9.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 27:** Peter Mulford, Administrator, City Hospital, Martinsburg, has used the data book to conduct market analysis and to develop wellness program ideas.

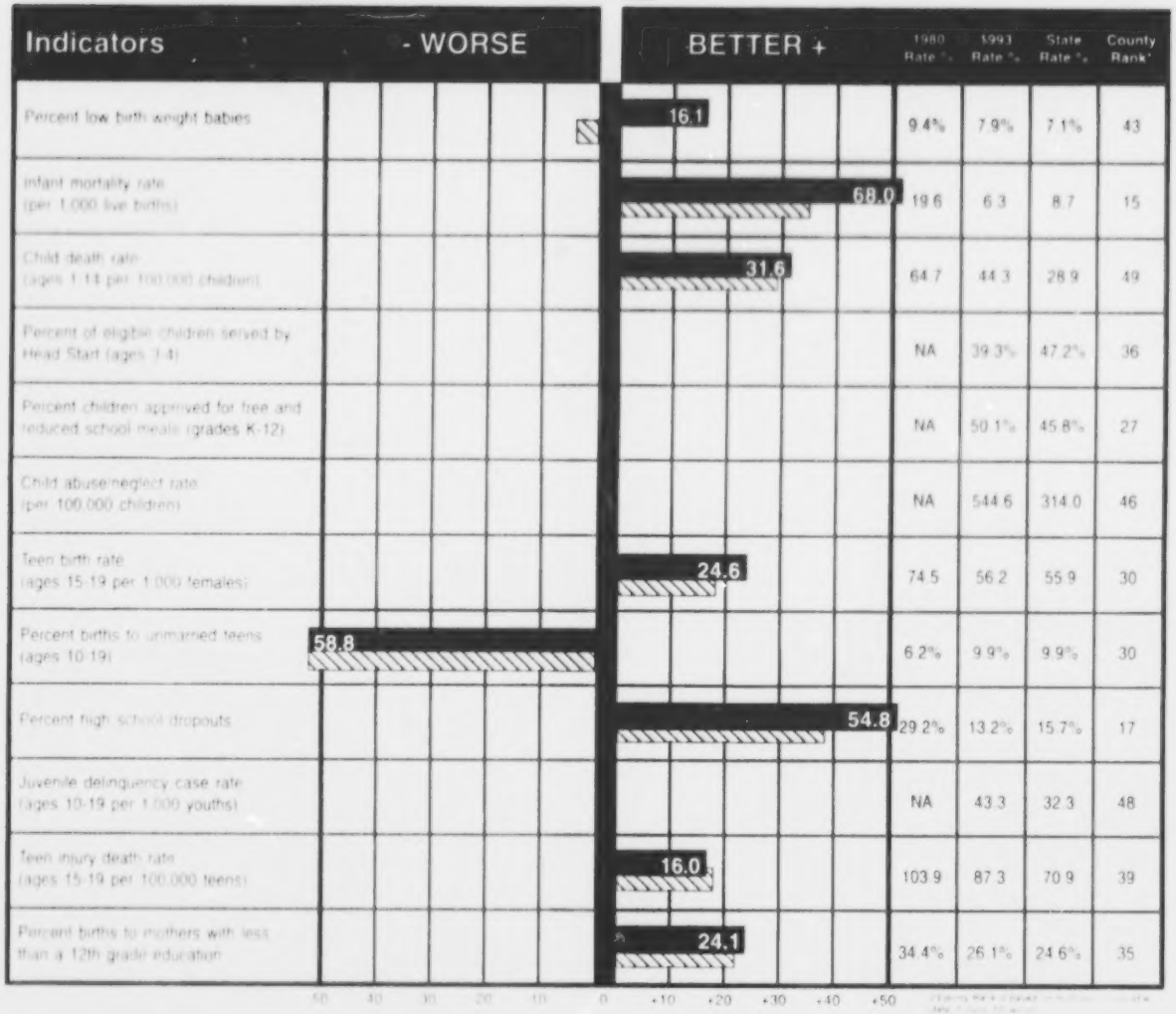


# Mercer County

**Composite County Rank 39**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 73,942 | 65,135 | -11.9% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,583 | $5,042 | 40.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 11.9% | 17.8% | 49.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.6% | 66.4% | -1.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 9,063 | 6,815 | -24.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 13,970 | 14,785 | 5.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.2% | 9.2% | 0.0% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 20,938 | 15,608 | -25.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.3% | 24.0% | -15.2% |
| Percent minority population | 7.4% | 7.0% | -4.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 8.0% | 8.9% | 11.0% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.5% | 18.0% | 44.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 19.9% | 29.3% | 47.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $25,663 | $24,020 | -6.4% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

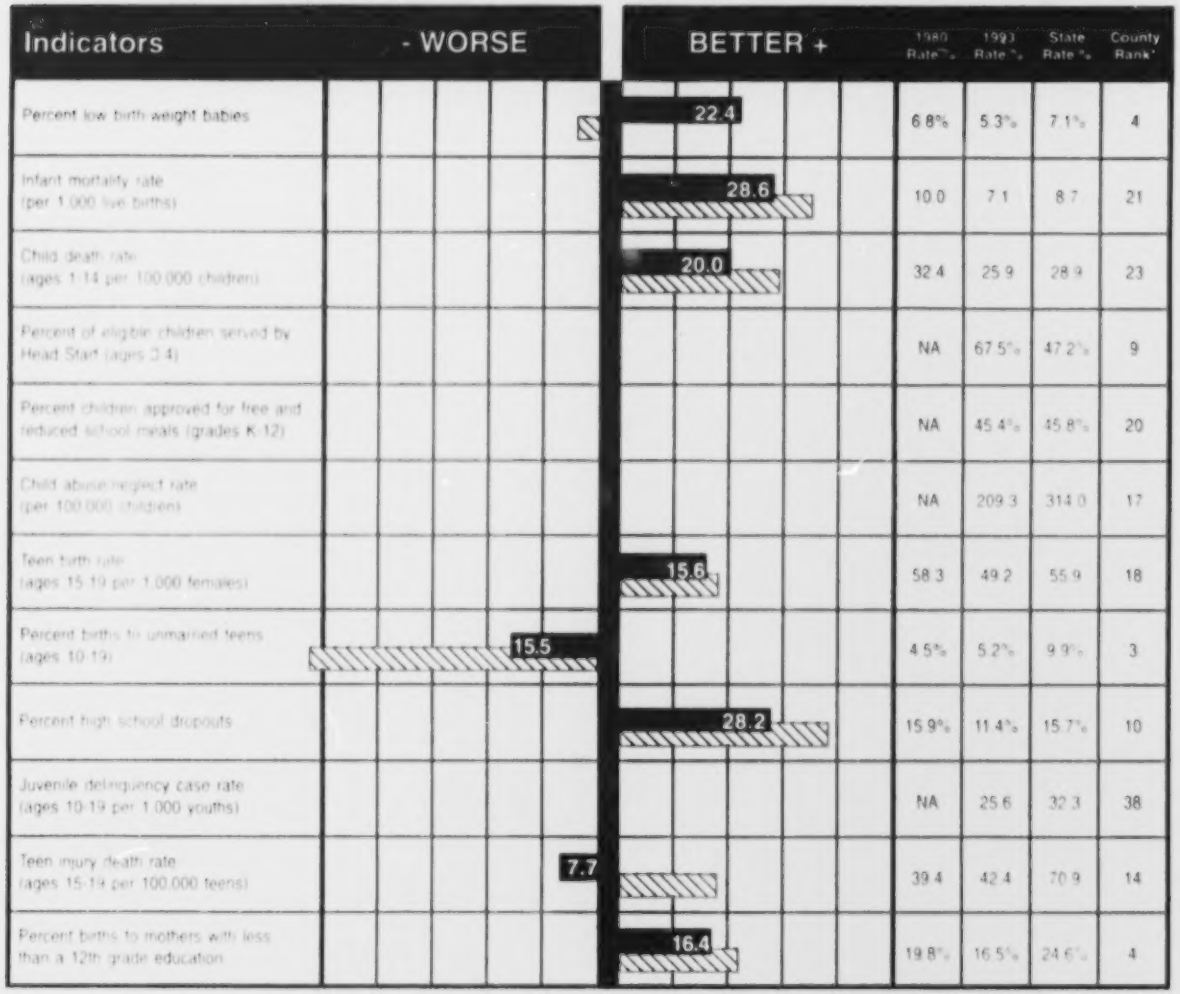
**Number 28:** Nancy Lipphardt, a Wheeling social worker, has used the data book to document needs, prepare grants and letters to legislators. It has inspired her community to decrease the teen pregnancy rate in Ohio County.

# Mineral County

**Composite County Rank 5**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

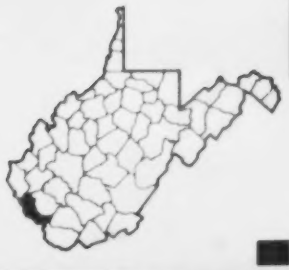



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 27,234 | 27,053 | -0.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,641 | $5,342 | 46.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.9% | 10.6% | 19.2% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 76.6% | 81.6% | 6.4% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,457 | 3,200 | -7.4% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,503 | 3,655 | 46.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.0% | 6.9% | -14.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 8,150 | 6,690 | -17.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.9% | 25.1% | -16.3% |
| Percent minority population | 3.3% | 3.1% | -5.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.1% | 3.8% | -8.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.7% | 14.7% | 37.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.8% | 19.4% | 15.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $25,631 | $26,895 | 4.9% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 29:** Lori Helmick, a Head Start Director, says the data book has inspired her to look at new programs available to improve the numbers for at-risk children.

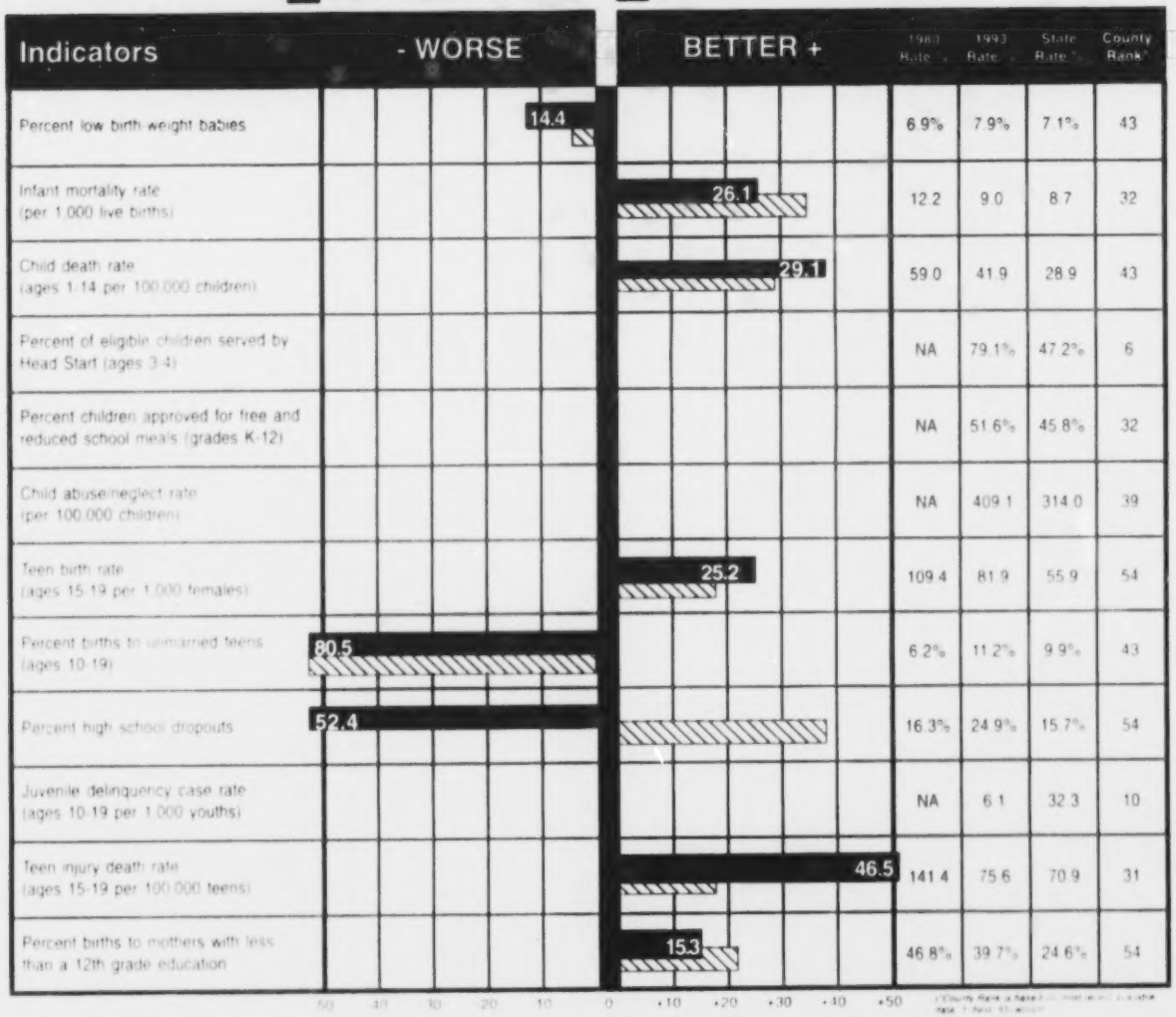


# Mingo County

**Composite County Rank 51**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




*County Rank of Rate (1 = most worst in state; 55 = most best in state)

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 37,336 | 33,867 | -9.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,365 | $5,481 | 62.9% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 18.2% | 28.6% | 56.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 42.6% | 67.1% | 57.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 5,182 | 6,529 | 26.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 4,084 | 4,538 | 11.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.6% | 13.8% | 43.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 13,126 | 10,266 | -21.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 35.2% | 30.4% | -13.5% |
| Percent minority population | 3.1% | 2.8% | -12.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 2.9% | 2.8% | -4.0% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.5% | 18.6% | 48.4% |
| Percent children in poverty | 30.2% | 37.7% | 24.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $22,900 | $19,643 | -14.2% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

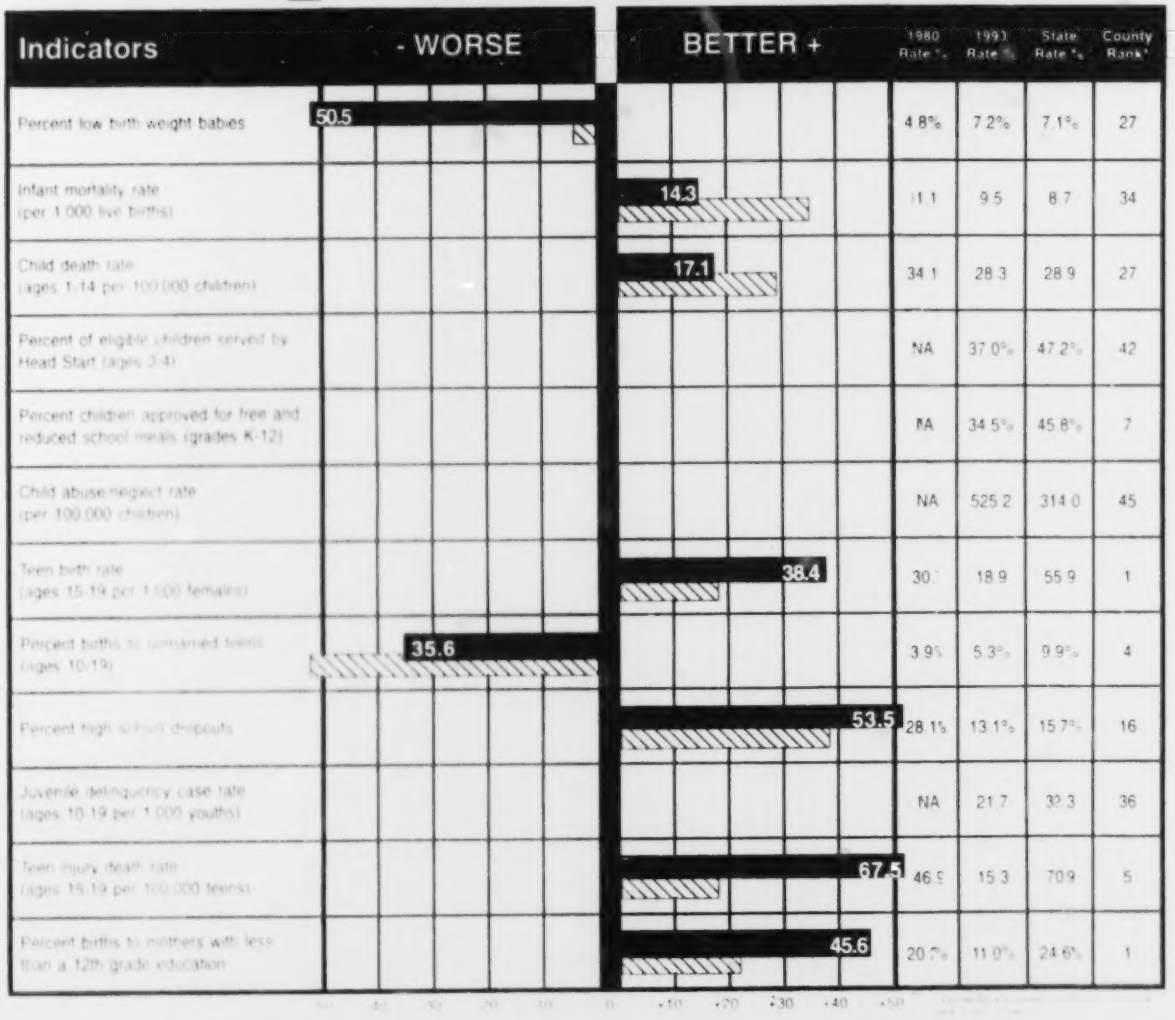
**Number 30:** Pamela Cornett, a Beckley community service worker, has used the data book for statistical information. It has inspired a greater concern in her community for at-risk children.

# Monongalia County

**Composite County Rank 2**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

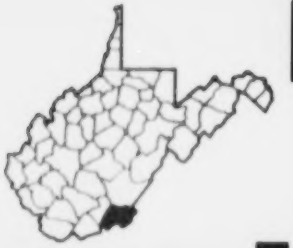



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 75,024 | 77,674 | 3.5% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,896 | $5,003 | 28.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 4.5% | 9.5% | 109.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.2% | 83.8% | 8.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 10,470 | 9,469 | -9.6% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 11,520 | 21,308 | 85.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1% | 8.5% | 19.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 16,658 | 15,043 | -9.7% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 22.2% | 19.9% | -10.3% |
| Percent minority population | 3.7% | 5.0% | 34.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 3.7% | 5.0% | 34.6% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.2% | 15.8% | 41.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 11.2% | 19.1% | 70.7% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $28,731 | $30,426 | 5.9% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 31:** Deborah Coen, a Morgantown Right From the Start supervisor, has used the data book for grant writing and believes it will help bring additional funds into her community.

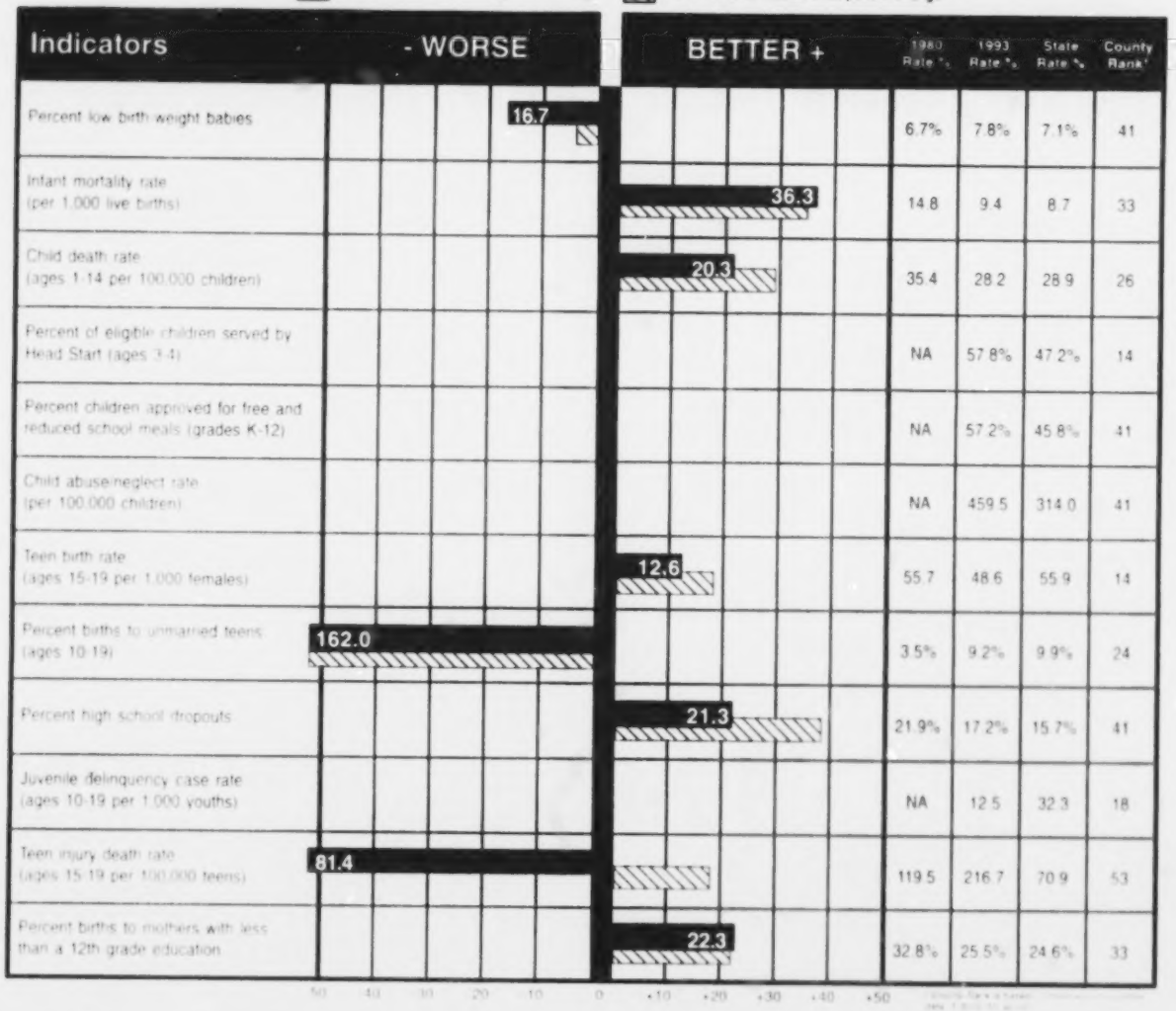


# Monroe County

**Composite County Rank 42**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth weight babies
16.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
36.3
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
20.3
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
12.6
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
162.0
Percent high school dropouts
21.3
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
81.4
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
22.3
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

| Indicators | 1980 Rate % | 1993 Rate % | State Rate % | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 6.7% | 7.8% | 7.1% | 41 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 14.8 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 33 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 35.4 | 28.2 | 28.9 | 26 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 57.8% | 47.2% | 14 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 57.2% | 45.8% | 41 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 459.5 | 314.0 | 41 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 55.7 | 48.6 | 55.9 | 14 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 3.5% | 9.2% | 9.9% | 24 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 21.9% | 17.2% | 15.7% | 41 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 12.5 | 32.3 | 18 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 119.5 | 216.7 | 70.9 | 53 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 32.8% | 25.5% | 24.6% | 33 |

*Rank 1 = best, 55 = worst

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 12,873 | 12,772 | -0.8% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,690 | $5,132 | 39.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 4.5% | 9.7% | 116.7% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 55.1% | 74.9% | 36.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 976 | 821 | -15.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 855 | 1,241 | 45.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1% | 9.4% | 32.9% |

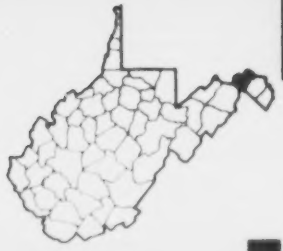
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,805 | 3,047 | -19.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.6% | 24.6% | -16.9% |
| Percent minority population | 2.0% | 1.6% | -22.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.8% | 1.4% | -21.7% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 8.7% | 13.5% | 55.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 25.3% | 25.4% | 0.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $19,792 | $21,530 | 8.8% |

## 55 Ways Kids Are Counting!

**Number 32:** Brenda Brum, a Parkersburg librarian and former delegate, has used the data with students, teachers and the public. She says the book has inspired the development of a day care for children of students.




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

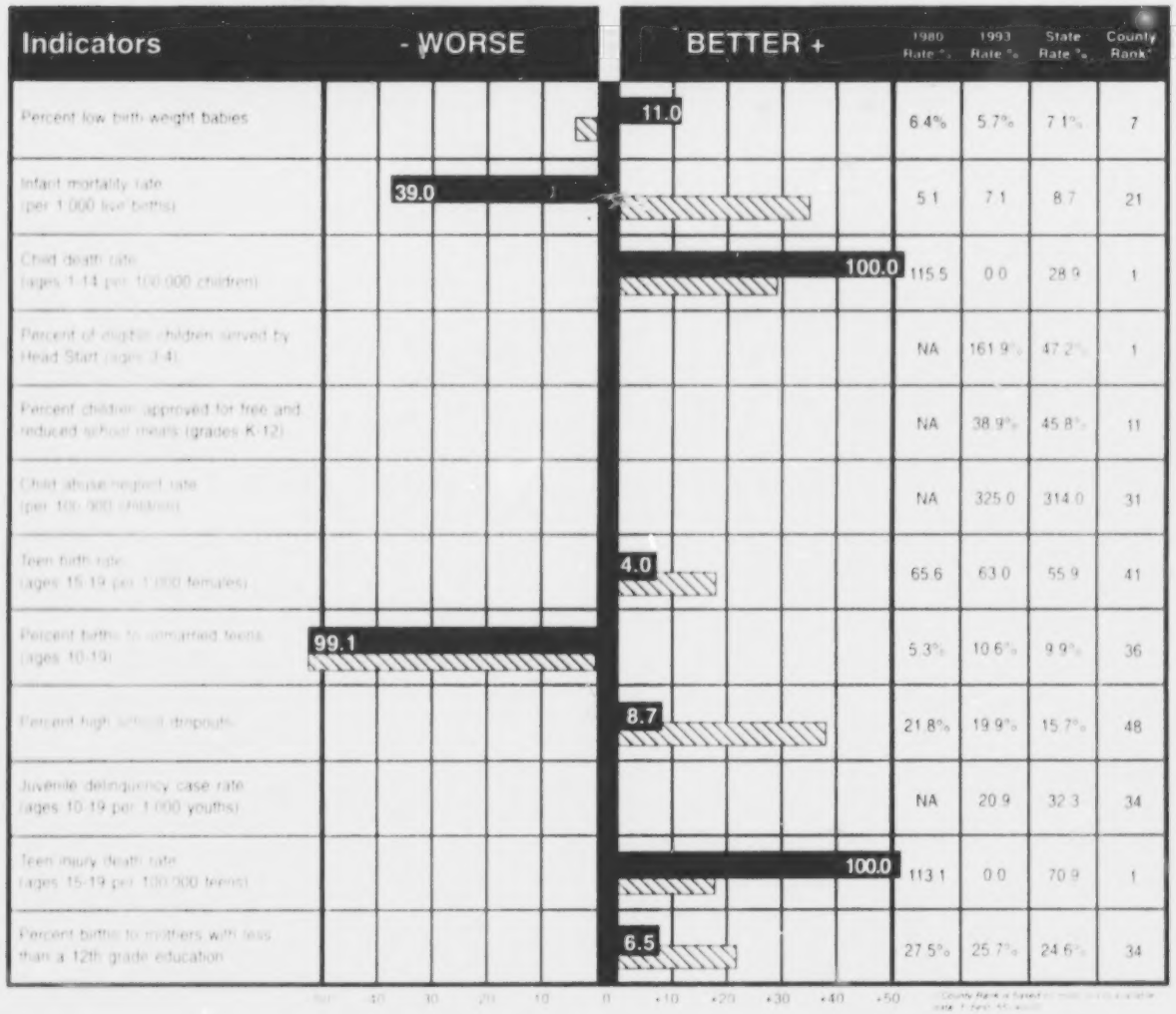


# Morgan County

**Composite County Rank 12**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

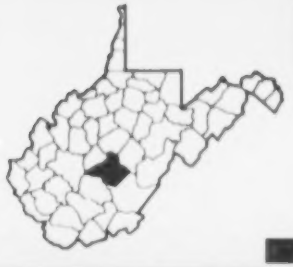



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 10,711 | 12,870 | 20.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,573 | $4,942 | 38.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 4.7% | 9.4% | 100.1% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 75.3% | 73.0% | -3.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 872 | 1,275 | 46.2% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,039 | 2,023 | 94.7% |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7% | 7.0% | 5.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,022 | 2,769 | -8.4% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.2% | 22.8% | -19.1% |
| Percent minority population | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.3% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.2% | 1.1% | -11.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 8.5% | 12.7% | 50.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.6% | 10.3% | -50.1% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $24,726 | $28,252 | 14.3% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 33:** Frank O'Hara, volunteer in Keyser, uses the data in public speaking, program development and grant writing. He believes that more than $50,000 has come into the community through grants using the data.

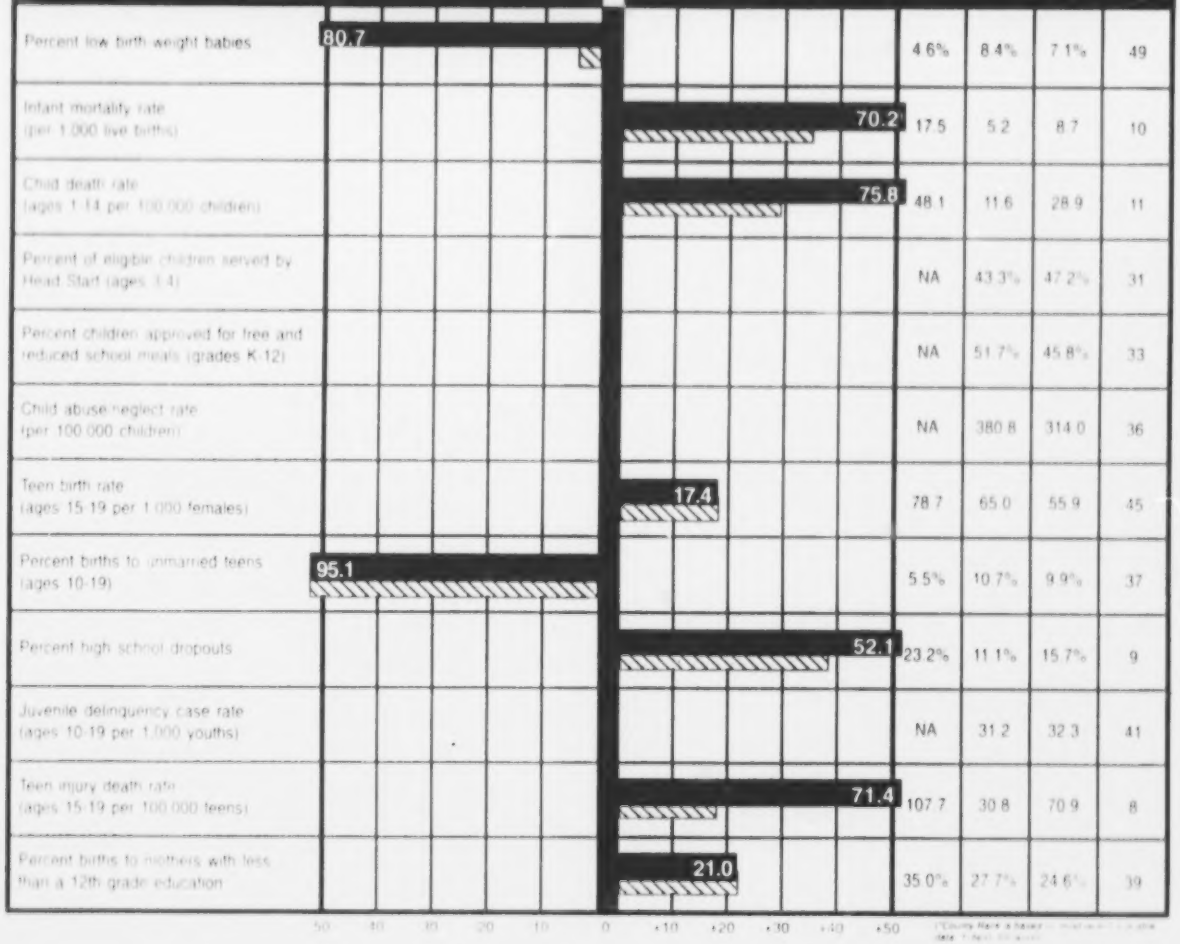


# Nicholas County

**Composite County Rank 28**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change



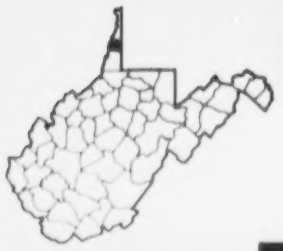

*County Rank 1 Most ... 55 Least

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 28,126 | 27,286 | -3.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,261 | $5,036 | 54.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.7% | 18.3% | 110.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 69.6% | 72.9% | 4.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 6,103 | 3,201 | -47.6% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,989 | 4,303 | 44.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.9% | 16.3% | 37.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 9,062 | 7,352 | -18.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 32.3% | 27.5% | 15.0% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.4% | 47.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.6% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.5% | 16.0% | 52.6% |
| Percent children in poverty | 21.0% | 32.4% | 54.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,688 | $21,390 | -9.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 34:** Polly Clutter, a Clarksburg social worker, uses the book for research, program planning and to prepare a CON application. She is exploring establishing a Harrison County Family Resource Network.

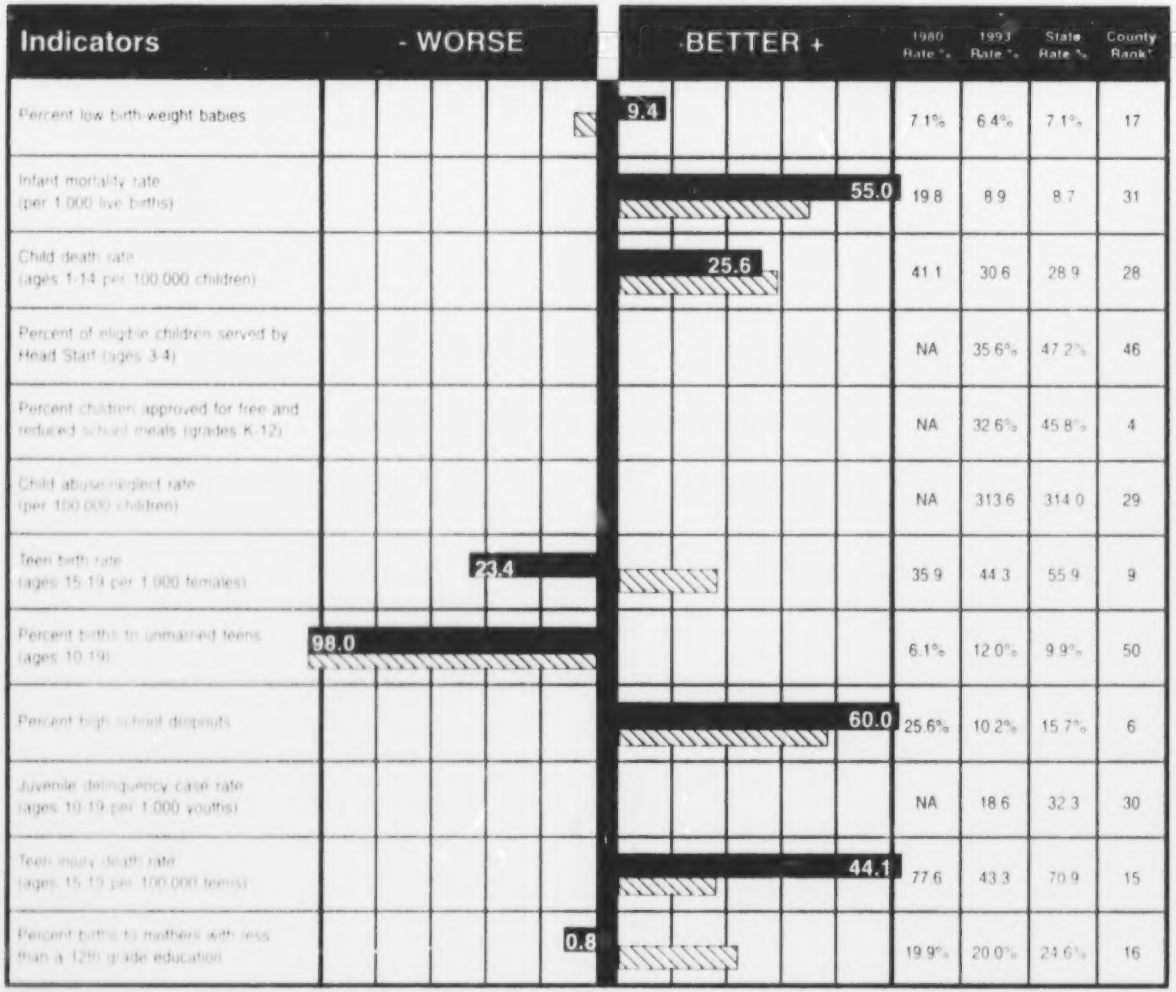


# Ohio County

**Composite County Rank 9**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 61,389 | 50,347 | -18.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,245 | $5,009 | 18.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.0% | 14.8% | 46.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 81.7% | 73.9% | -9.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 10,351 | 7,556 | -27.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 18,506 | 19,849 | 7.3% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1% | 8.2% | 1.2% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 14,700 | 11,162 | -24.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 23.9% | 21.9% | -8.4% |
| Percent minority population | 4.1% | 4.1% | 0.1% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 5.9% | 6.3% | 6.8% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 15.8% | 21.2% | 34.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 14.7% | 20.8% | 41.8% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $29,511 | $30,037 | 1.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

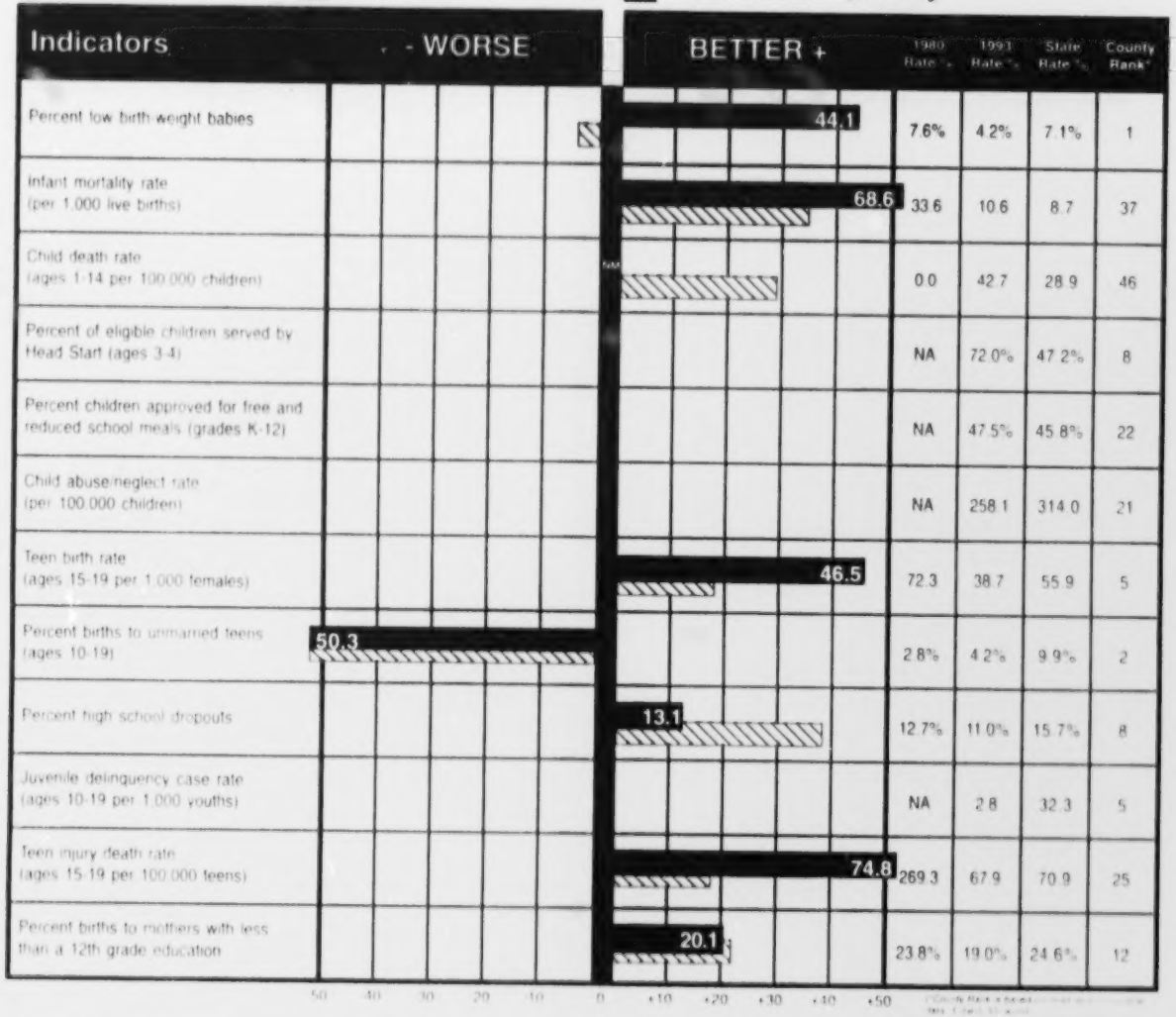
**Number 35:** Jim Sassak, Station Manager WXEE-AM in Welch, has used the data for news releases on McDowell County and believes the book has inspired action to curb teen pregnancy and improve Head Start Centers.

# Pendleton County

**Composite County Rank 4**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

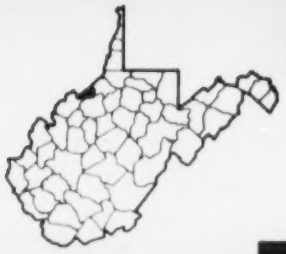
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 7,910 | 7,980 | 0.9% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,883 | $5,346 | 37.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.4% | 6.2% | -33.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 73.7% | 85.5% | 15.9% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 913 | 1,208 | 32.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 682 | 1,155 | 69.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6% | 5.8% | -45.4% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,151 | 1,937 | -9.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.2% | 24.1% | -11.6% |
| Percent minority population | 2.5% | 2.3% | -7.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 3.2% | 2.8% | -13.1% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.4% | 11.4% | 20.9% |
| Percent children in poverty | 26.3% | 16.9% | -35.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $19,795 | $22,500 | 13.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 36:** JoAnn Nutter, Parkersburg public health nurse and Right From the Start Regional Care Coordinator, has used the data book to inform others and for school papers.

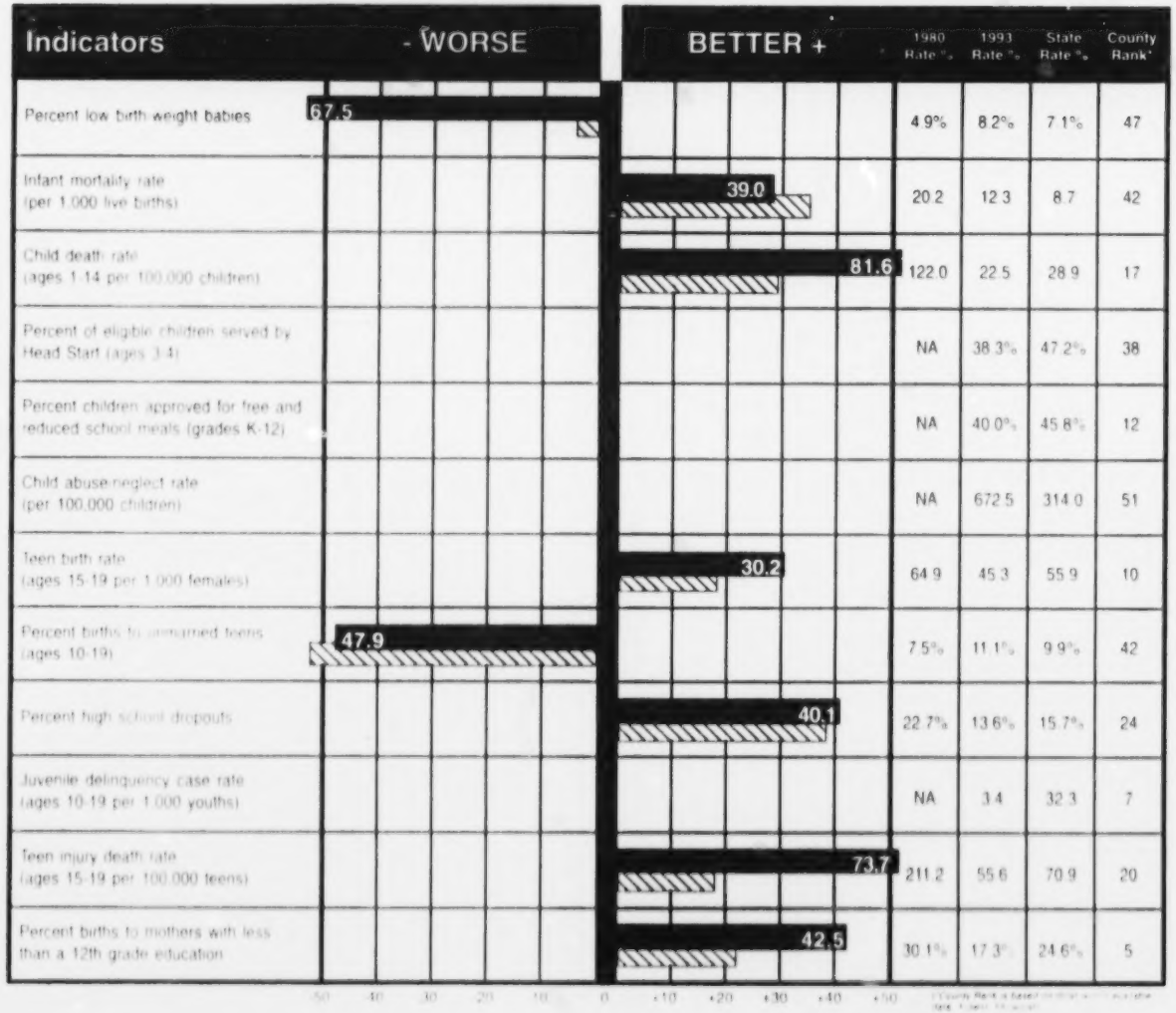


# Pleasants County

**Composite County Rank 18**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 8,236 | 7,495 | -9.0% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $5,225 | $5,999 | 14.8% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 5.2% | 10.8% | 106.5% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 69.3% | 79.2% | 14.3% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 2,610 | 1,384 | -47.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 892 | 1,315 | 47.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.5% | 14.7% | 73.1% |

## Background Facts

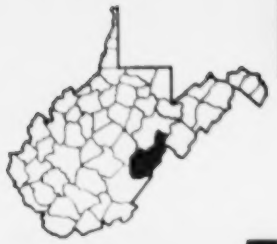
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,510 | 1,933 | -23.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.5% | 25.6% | -15.9% |
| Percent minority population | 0.4% | 0.4% | 24.2% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.3% | 0.5% | 62.3% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.1% | 16.8% | 51.3% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.5% | 25.2% | 52.4% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $28,455 | $26,110 | -8.2% |

**55 *Ways Kids Are Counting!***

**Number 37:** Rachel Johnson, WV School of Osteopathic Medicine, has sent data to physicians and written letters to local papers as an advocate for at-risk children.




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

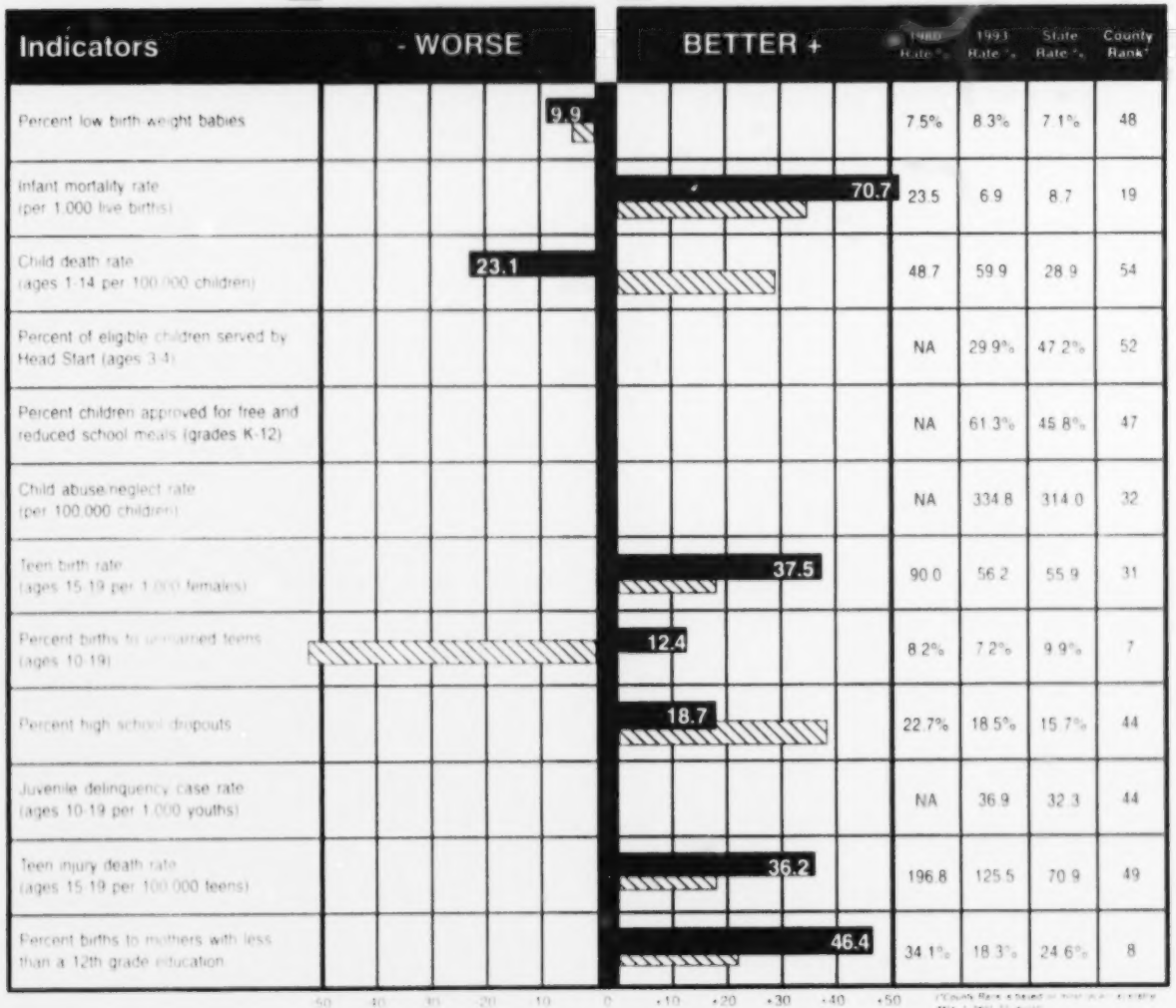


# Pocahontas County

**Composite County Rank 46**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

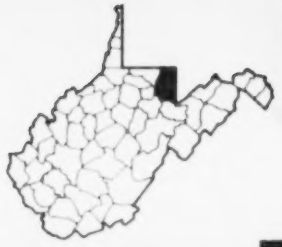
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 9,919 | 9,020 | -9.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $4,369 | $5,234 | 19.8% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.7% | 8.1% | -6.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 55.9% | 78.1% | 39.8% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,184 | 1,488 | 25.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,252 | 2,125 | 69.7% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.2% | 12.7% | 13.2% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,738 | 2,091 | -23.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.6% | 23.2% | -15.9% |
| Percent minority population | 1.1% | 1.0% | -7.7% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.3% | 0.8% | 132.8% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.4% | 15.1% | 60.4% |
| Percent children in poverty | 13.3% | 26.3% | 97.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,045 | $20,595 | -10.6% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 38:** Norma Oates, Family Issue Chairperson, Hampshire Co. Extension Homemakers, believes the book has increased awareness of the number of one-parent households and births to unwed mothers.

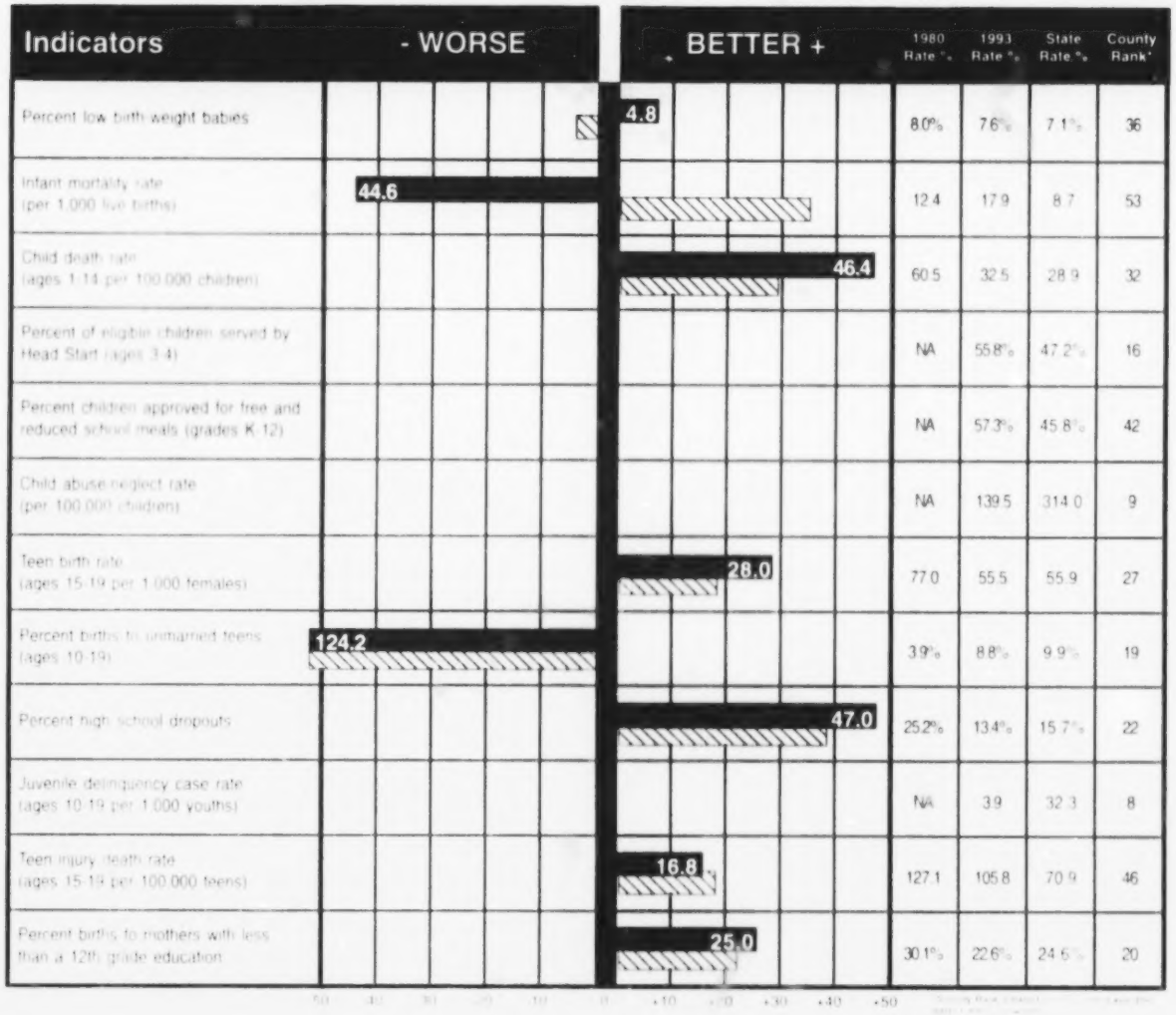


# Preston County

**Composite County Rank 37**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

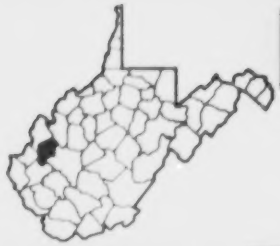



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 30,460 | 29,646 | -2.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,586 | $5,238 | 46.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 9.5% | 14.1% | 48.4% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.9% | 79.0% | 16.3% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,600 | 3,228 | -10.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,289 | 3,832 | 67.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 10.8% | 12.4% | 14.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 9,392 | 7,887 | -16.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.8% | 27.2% | -11.9% |
| Percent minority population | 0.5% | 0.5% | 7.2% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.5% | 0.7% | 42.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.3% | 13.0% | 40.7% |
| Percent children in poverty | 22.7% | 22.7% | 0.1% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,414 | $23,222 | -0.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 39:** Michael Gantt, Berkeley County Board of Education Dropout Prevention Program, has used the data from the book to develop grant proposals.

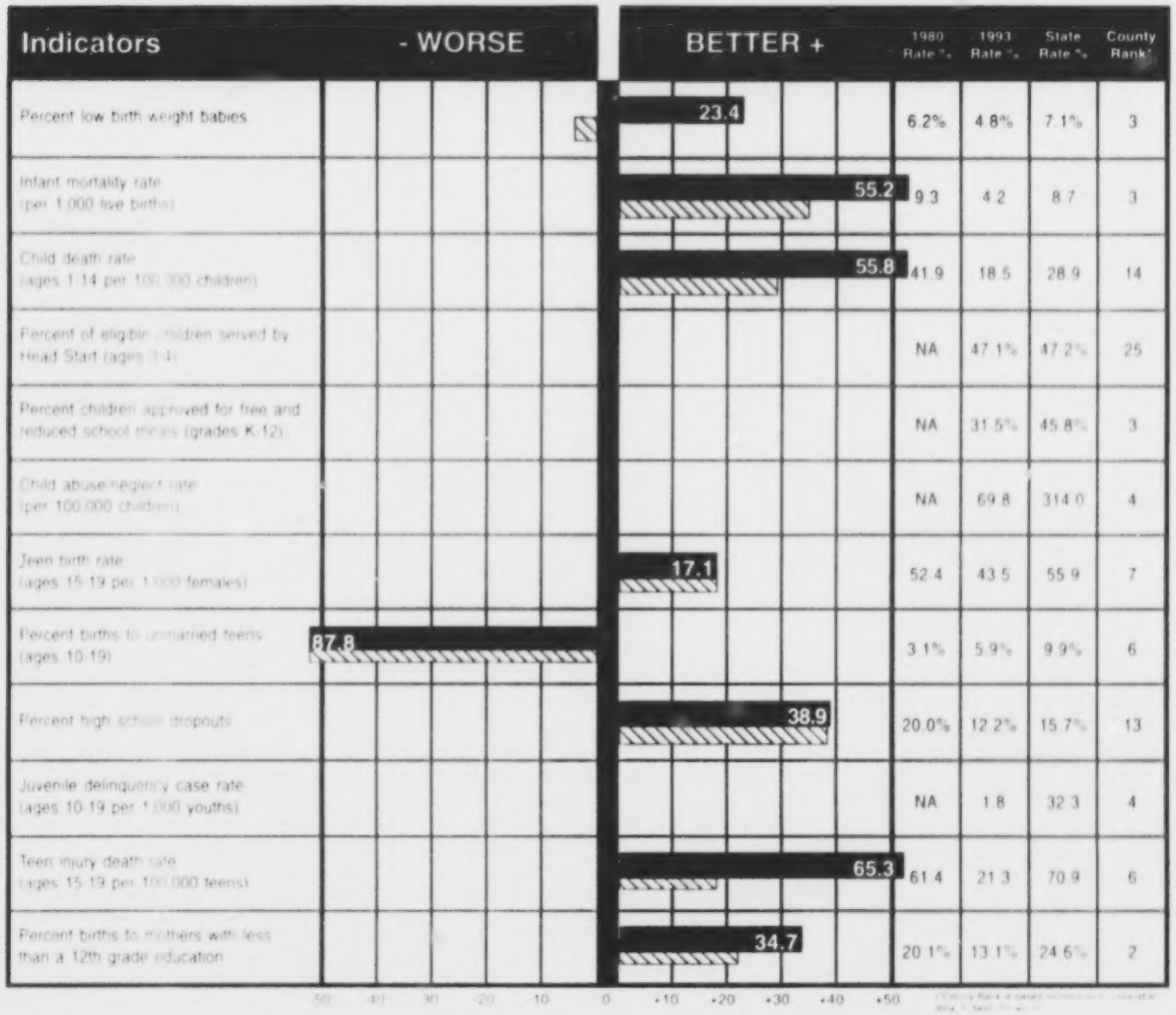


# Putnam County

**Composite County Rank 1**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

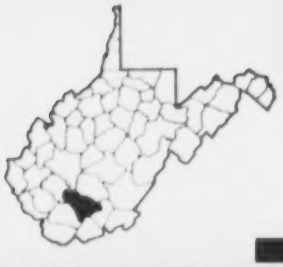



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 38,181 | 46,655 | 22.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,620 | $4,789 | 32.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 4.7% | 7.3% | 53.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 77.7% | 81.7% | 5.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,946 | 5,658 | 43.4% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 3,772 | 9,092 | 141.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 10.5% | 8.1% | -22.8% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 11,616 | 11,462 | -1.3% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.4% | 26.8% | -12.0% |
| Percent minority population | 0.4% | 0.8% | 77.2% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.6% | 1.1% | 92.3% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 8.4% | 13.0% | 54.5% |
| Percent children in poverty | 11.4% | 14.2% | 24.8% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $30,877 | $31,448 | 1.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 40:** Mary Toborg of Landover, MD, is a researcher in the Eastern Panhandle. She uses the book often and believes it has inspired planning to meet the major needs of children.

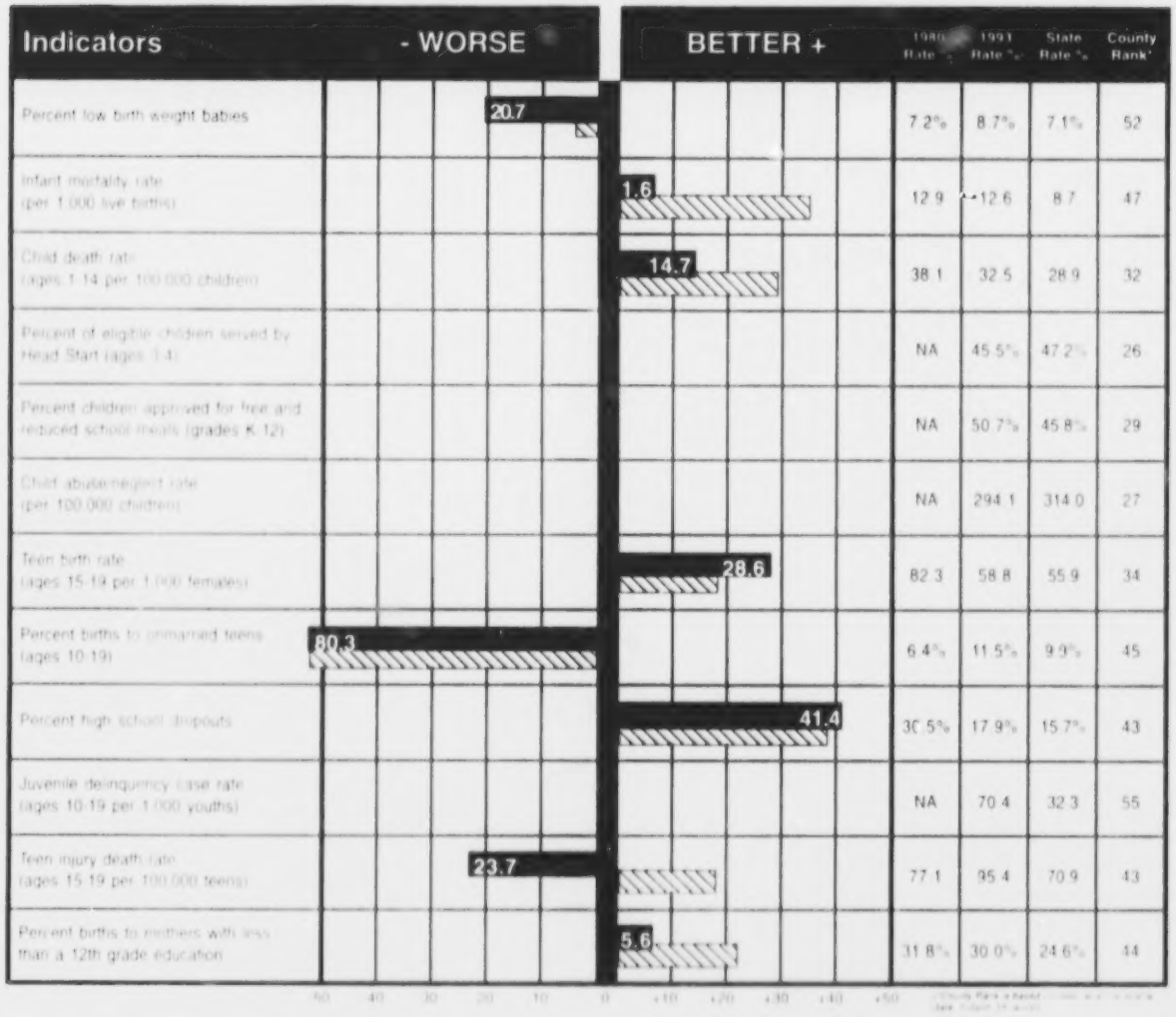


# Raleigh County

**Composite County Rank 50**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

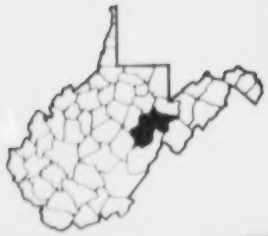



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 86,821 | 77,840 | -10.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,403 | $4,930 | 44.9% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.2% | 18.6% | 125.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 45.0% | 77.8% | 72.9% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 11,798 | 7,675 | -34.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 14,292 | 18,593 | 30.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.9% | 12.9% | 30.0% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 26,270 | 20,058 | -23.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.3% | 26.1% | -13.7% |
| Percent minority population | 8.5% | 8.4% | -1.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 9.2% | 10.2% | 10.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.5% | 17.8% | 69.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 16.0% | 28.8% | 80.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $27,298 | $24,391 | -10.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 41:** Norman Moore, a Public Health Administrator from Keyser, says the book has inspired him to become more active in community health assessment.

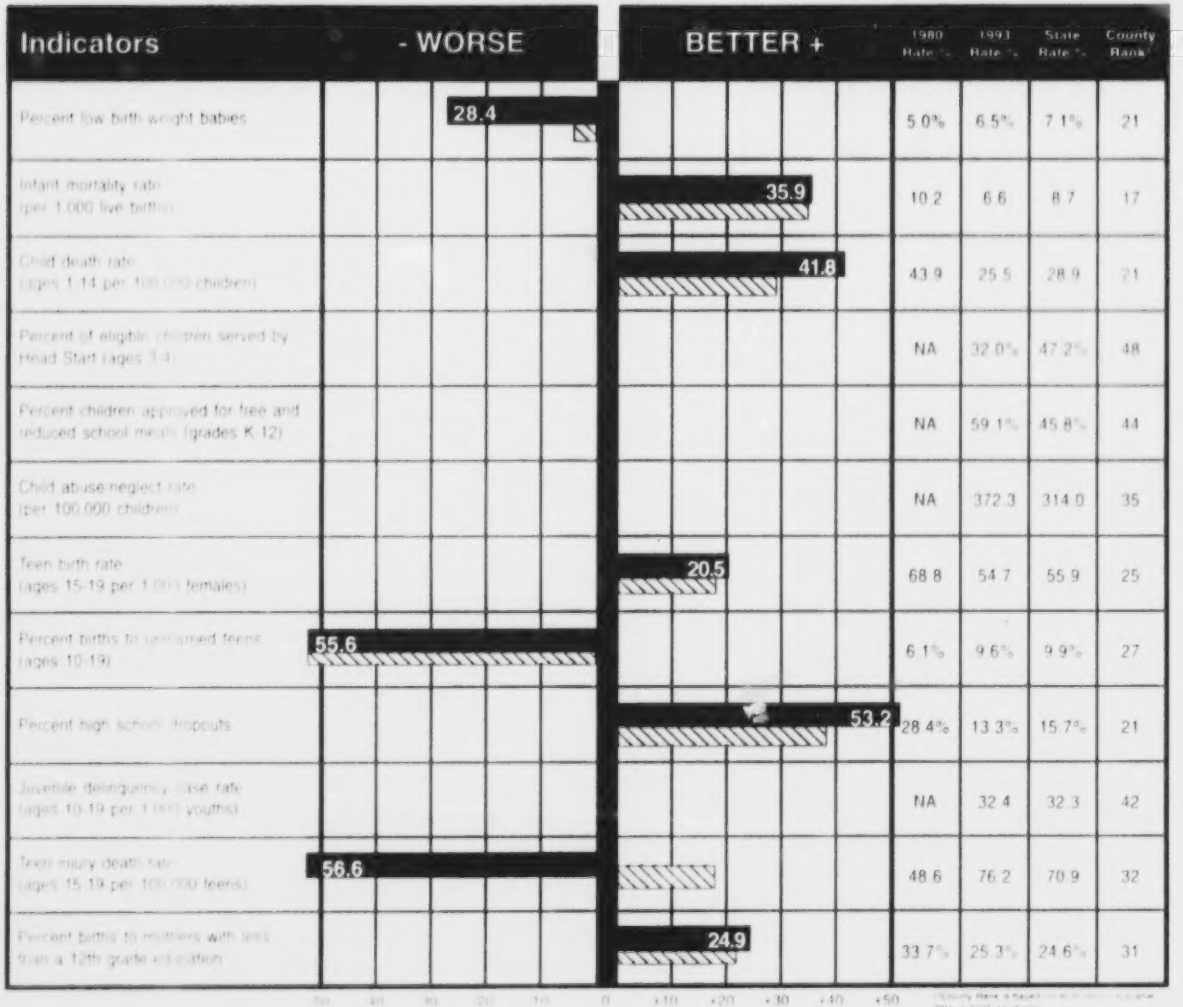


# Randolph County

**Composite County Rank 30**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

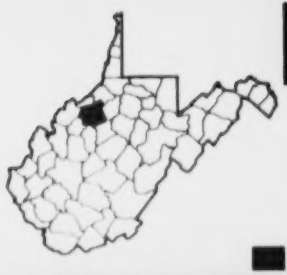



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 28,734 | 28,605 | -0.4% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,685 | $4,911 | 33.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.2% | 11.9% | 45.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 68.1% | 80.4% | 18.1% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 4,082 | 3,676 | -9.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 5,241 | 6,916 | 32.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.8% | 12.1% | 23.6% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 8,071 | 6,715 | -16.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.1% | 24.2% | -14.0% |
| Percent minority population | 1.2% | 1.3% | 6.3% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.7% | 1.1% | 50.2% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.8% | 16.6% | 53.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 21.0% | 29.9% | 42.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,483 | $21,522 | -8.4% |

### *55 Ways Kids Are Counting!*

**Number 42:** Faith Thompson, Big Brothers/ Big Sisters of the Eastern Panhandle, educates families and volunteers with the data. She says the book has increased awareness of problems.



# Ritchie County

Composite County Rank 14

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

| Indicators | - WORSE / BETTER + | 1980 Rate *,% | 1993 Rate *,% | State Rate *,% | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 28.0 | 7.4% | 5.3% | 7.1% | 4 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 66.2 | 17.5 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 12 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 100.0 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 1 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | | NA | 36.9% | 47.2% | 43 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | | NA | 54.7% | 45.8% | 38 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | | NA | 1,199.0 | 314.0 | 55 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 45.5 | 90.3 | 49.2 | 55.9 | 17 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 62.8 | 5.4% | 8.8% | 9.9% | 19 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 31.0 | 23.3% | 16.1% | 15.7% | 35 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | | NA | 3.3 | 32.3 | 6 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 33.8 | 284.0 | 188.1 | 70.9 | 52 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 17.1 | 29.9% | 24.8% | 24.6% | 28 |

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

## Background Facts

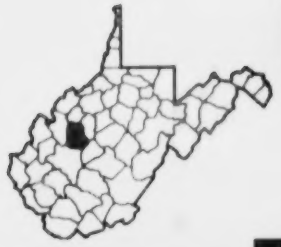
| | 1980 | 1993 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 11,442 | 10,224 | -10.6% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,571 | $5,903 | 65.3% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 6.1% | 13.7% | 124.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.6% | 70.9% | 4.8% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,877 | 2,130 | 13.5% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,008 | 1,373 | 36.2% |
| Unemployment rate | 13.0% | 16.5% | 27.1% |

## Background Facts

| | 1980 | 1990 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,258 | 2,502 | -23.2% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.5% | 24.5% | -14.2% |
| Percent minority population | 0.2% | 0.2% | 23.0% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.3% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.7% | 16.8% | 43.6% |
| Percent children in poverty | 22.0% | 34.9% | 58.4% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,023 | $20,584 | -2.1% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 43:** The Summers County FRN used the data to prepare a county Family Resource Network Plan and believes the data and their activities have brought the community together to serve families more effectively.

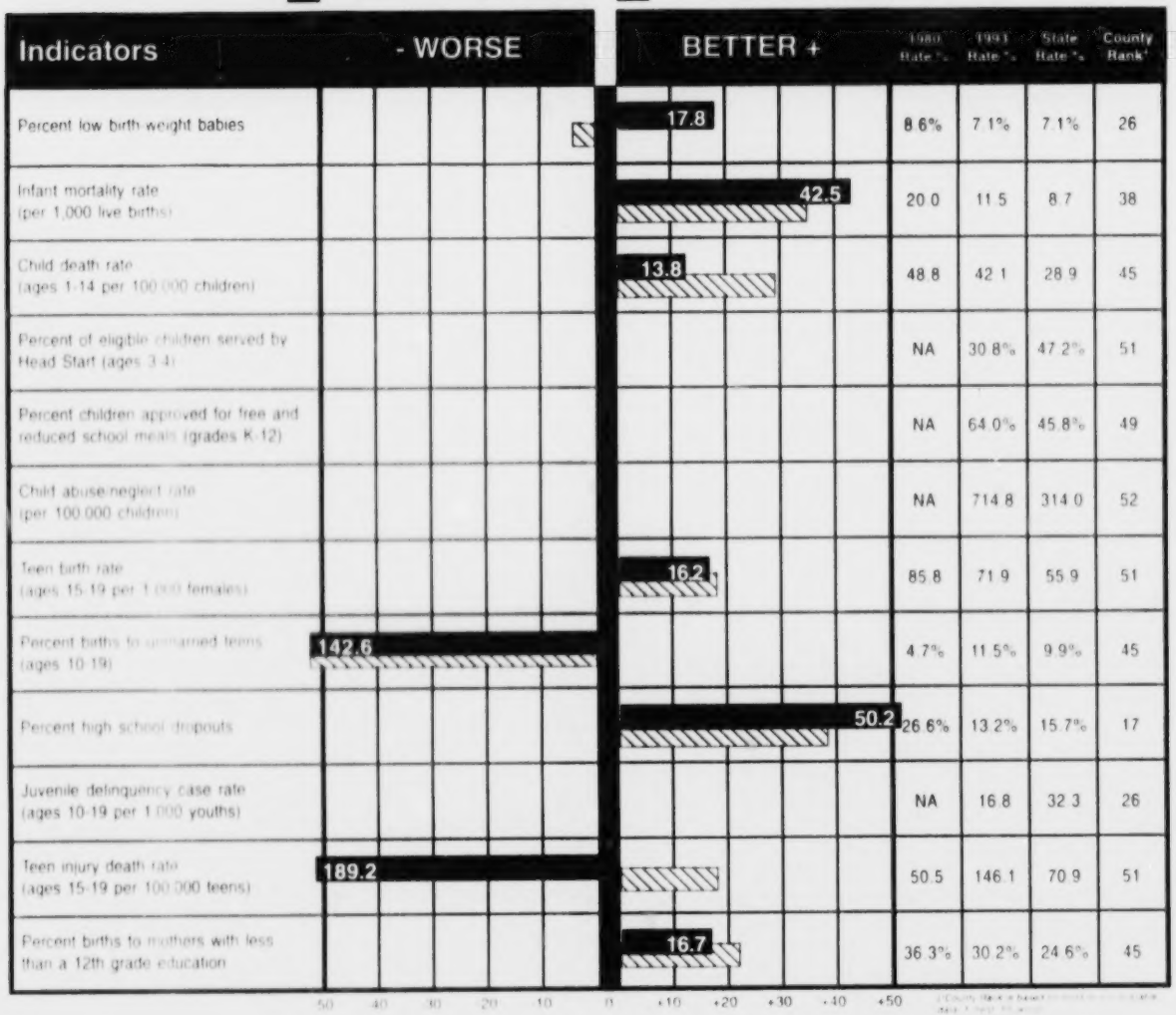


# Roane County

**Composite County Rank 49**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

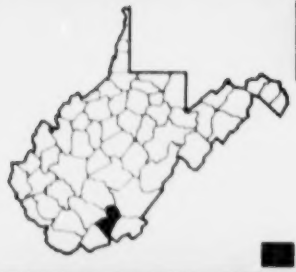



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 15,952 | 15,101 | -5.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,043 | $4,977 | 63.6% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.4% | 17.2% | 106.0% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 62.5% | 71.5% | 14.5% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 2,276 | 2,385 | 4.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,641 | 1,995 | 21.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.4% | 15.8% | 38.3% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,493 | 4,057 | -9.7% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.5% | 26.8% | -5.8% |
| Percent minority population | 0.9% | 0.4% | -53.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.3% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.4% | 16.6% | 58.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.4% | 38.2% | 87.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,058 | $17,898 | -15.0% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 44:** The Health Department and School Board of Clay County used the data to establish school-based wellness centers. More than 80% of the students have enrolled in them, thus increasing access to care.



# Summers County

**Composite County Rank 52**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

| Indicators - WORSE / BETTER + | 1980 Rate % | 1993 Rate % | State Rate % | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth weight babies | 8.2% | 8.5% | 7.1% | 50 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27.4 | 15.0 | 8.7 | 52 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 62.0 | 50.7 | 28.9 | 52 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | NA | 51.7% | 47.2% | 21 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | NA | 62.5% | 45.8% | 48 |
| Child abuse-neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | NA | 391.4 | 314.0 | 37 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 89.2 | 53.1 | 55.9 | 21 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 8.5% | 9.0% | 9.9% | 23 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 34.8% | 24.5% | 15.7% | 53 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | NA | 16.3 | 32.3 | 25 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 103.3 | 105.0 | 70.9 | 45 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 39.0% | 34.3% | 24.6% | 49 |



*County Rank is based on most recent data available (out of best 55 areas)

## Background Facts

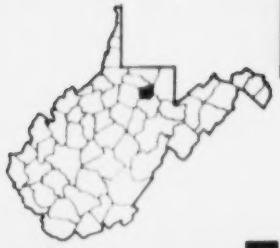
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 15,875 | 14,112 | -11.1% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,988 | $5,283 | 32.5% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 16.3% | 19.1% | 17.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 53.5% | 75.7% | 41.5% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 860 | 669 | -22.2% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,513 | 1,622 | 7.2% |
| Unemployment rate | 13.1% | 12.0% | -8.3% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,304 | 3,321 | -22.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 27.1% | 23.4% | -13.8% |
| Percent minority population | 7.8% | 6.1% | -22.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 4.2% | 3.5% | -18.1% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 14.2% | 17.4% | 22.6% |
| Percent children in poverty | 29.3% | 32.3% | 10.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $20,426 | $20,076 | -1.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 45:** KIDS COUNT data is the starting point for every grant Tucker County FRN writes. They would not have the time or resources available to do what KIDS COUNT does for them.

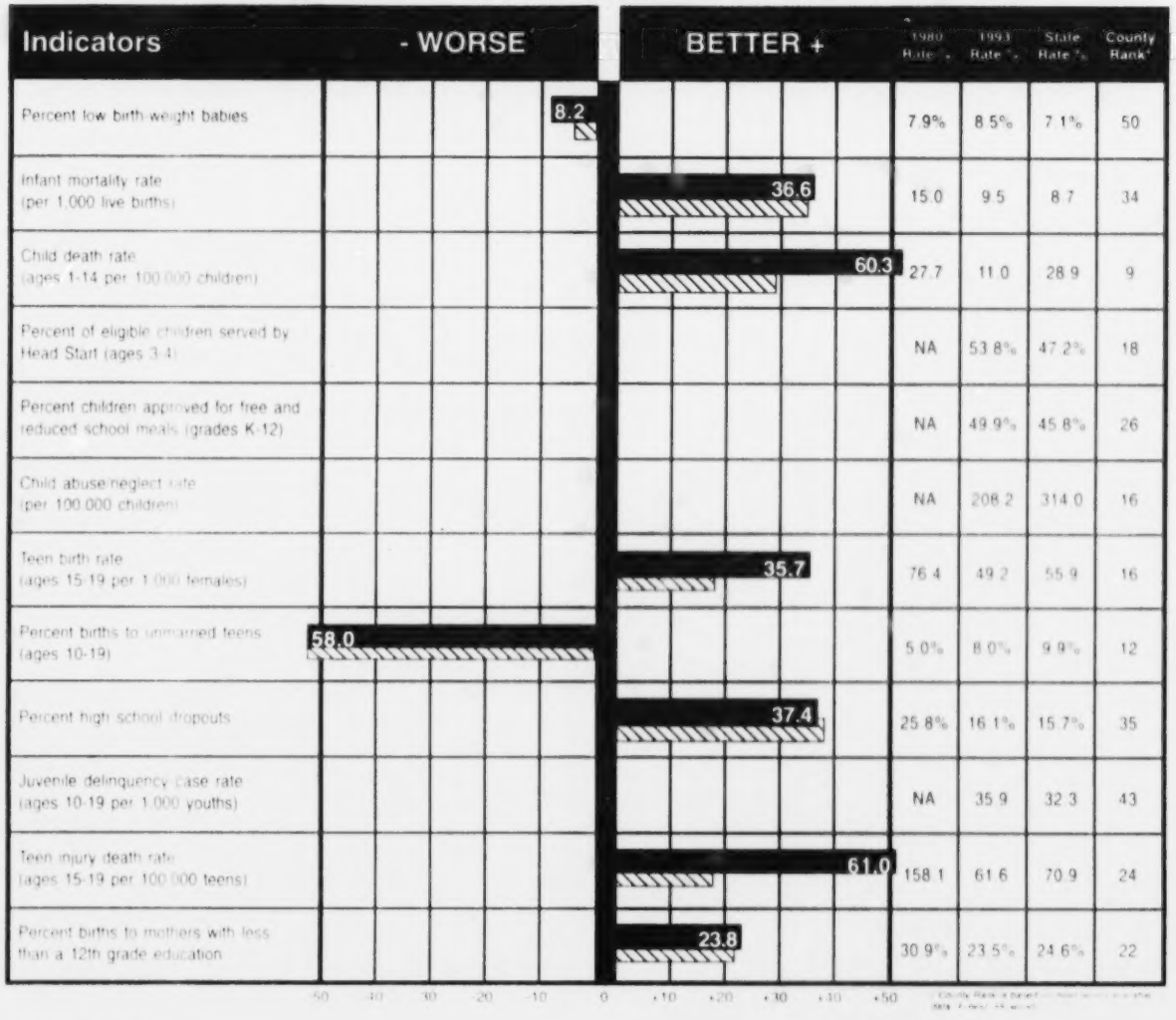


# Taylor County

**Composite County Rank 26**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators - WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate*
1993 Rate*
State Rate*
County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies
7.9% 8.5% 7.1% 50
8.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
15.0 9.5 8.7 34
36.6
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
27.7 11.0 28.9 9
60.3
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 53.8% 47.2% 18
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 49.9% 45.8% 26
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 208.2 314.0 16
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
76.4 49.2 55.9 16
35.7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
5.0% 8.0% 9.9% 12
58.0
Percent high school dropouts
25.8% 16.1% 15.7% 35
37.4
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 35.9 32.3 43
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
158.1 61.6 70.9 24
61.0
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
30.9% 23.5% 24.6% 22
23.8
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 16,584 | 15,205 | -8.3% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,691 | $5,184 | 40.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 10.8% | 16.9% | 56.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 72.7% | 85.2% | 17.2% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,608 | 1,397 | -13.1% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,322 | 1,518 | 14.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.7% | 14.2% | 21.0% |

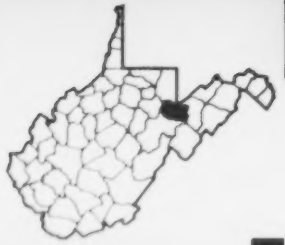
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 4,900 | 3,843 | -21.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 29.5% | 25.4% | -14.1% |
| Percent minority population | 1.0% | 1.0% | -4.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.9% | 1.0% | 10.1% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.0% | 16.4% | 36.9% |
| Percent children in poverty | 19.6% | 29.4% | 50.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $23,729 | $22,357 | -5.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 46:** Big Brothers/Big Sisters of North Central WV responded to teen pregnancy statistics by implementing a role model program for pregnant and parenting teens called "Sisters Plus".




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

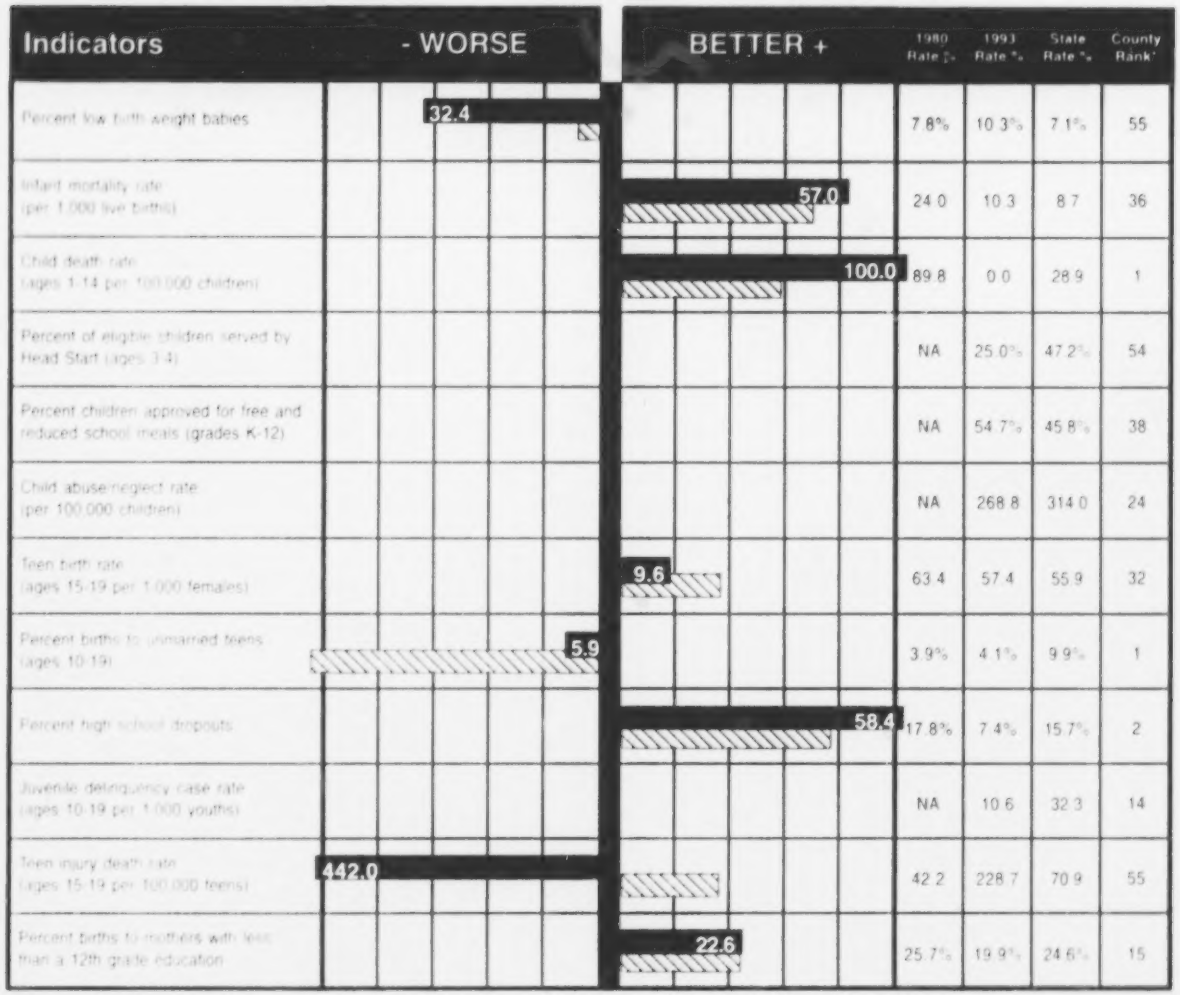


# Tucker County

**Composite County Rank 21**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

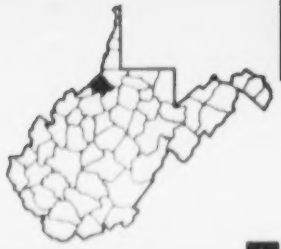



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 8,675 | 7,787 | -10.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,354 | $5,103 | 52.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 5.2% | 8.2% | 56.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 72.0% | 76.1% | 5.8% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,104 | 1,333 | 20.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 1,016 | 1,481 | 45.8% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3% | 14.2% | 52.4% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 2,497 | 1,860 | -25.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.9% | 24.1% | -16.8% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.3% | 3.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.6% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.0% | 11.3% | 13.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.7% | 22.2% | 7.5% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $21,317 | $22,825 | 7.1% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 47:** In response to teen parent statistics, Harrison Co. Schools and Big Brothers/Big Sisters have developed the "Think Twice" project where teens "parent" a lifelike doll that cries until "comforted" with a key.

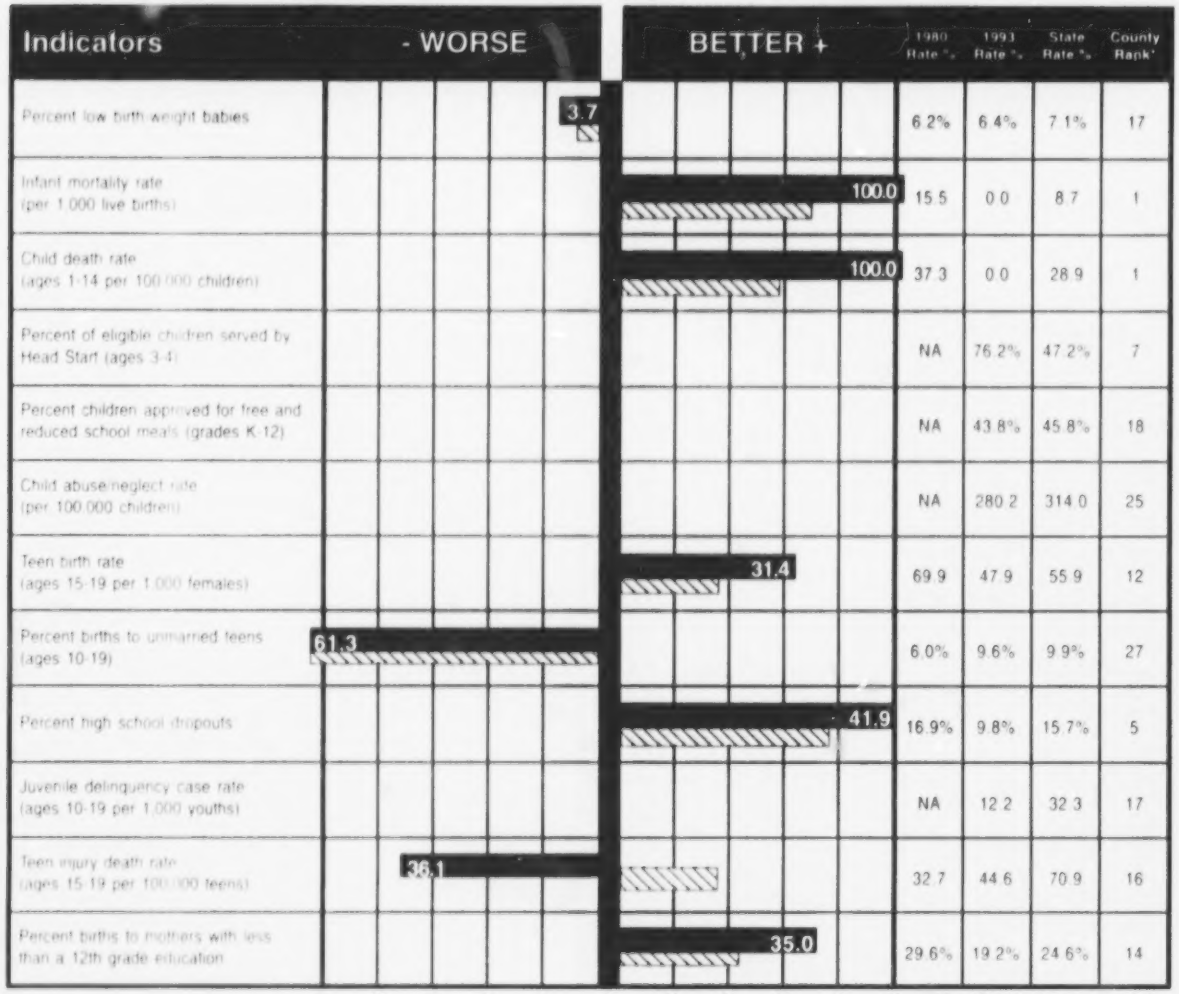


# Tyler County

**Composite County Rank 3**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

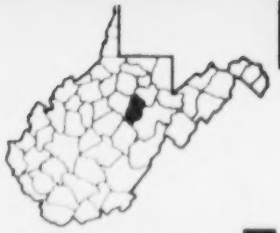
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 11,320 | 9,935 | -12.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,390 | $6,035 | 78.0% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 6.3% | 13.6% | 115.1% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 75.4% | 78.2% | 3.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,446 | 1,397 | -3.4% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 815 | 940 | 15.3% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3% | 10.6% | 14.4% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,515 | 2,498 | -28.9% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 31.1% | 25.5% | -18.0% |
| Percent minority population | 0.2% | 0.4% | 95.9% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.4% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 8.7% | 14.1% | 61.1% |
| Percent children in poverty | 17.3% | 20.5% | 18.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $28,494 | $25,462 | -10.6% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 48:** Melanie Walters, a reporter for WCHS-TV, refers to her data book for statistics when preparing for her weekly focus on kids called, "Wednesday's Child".



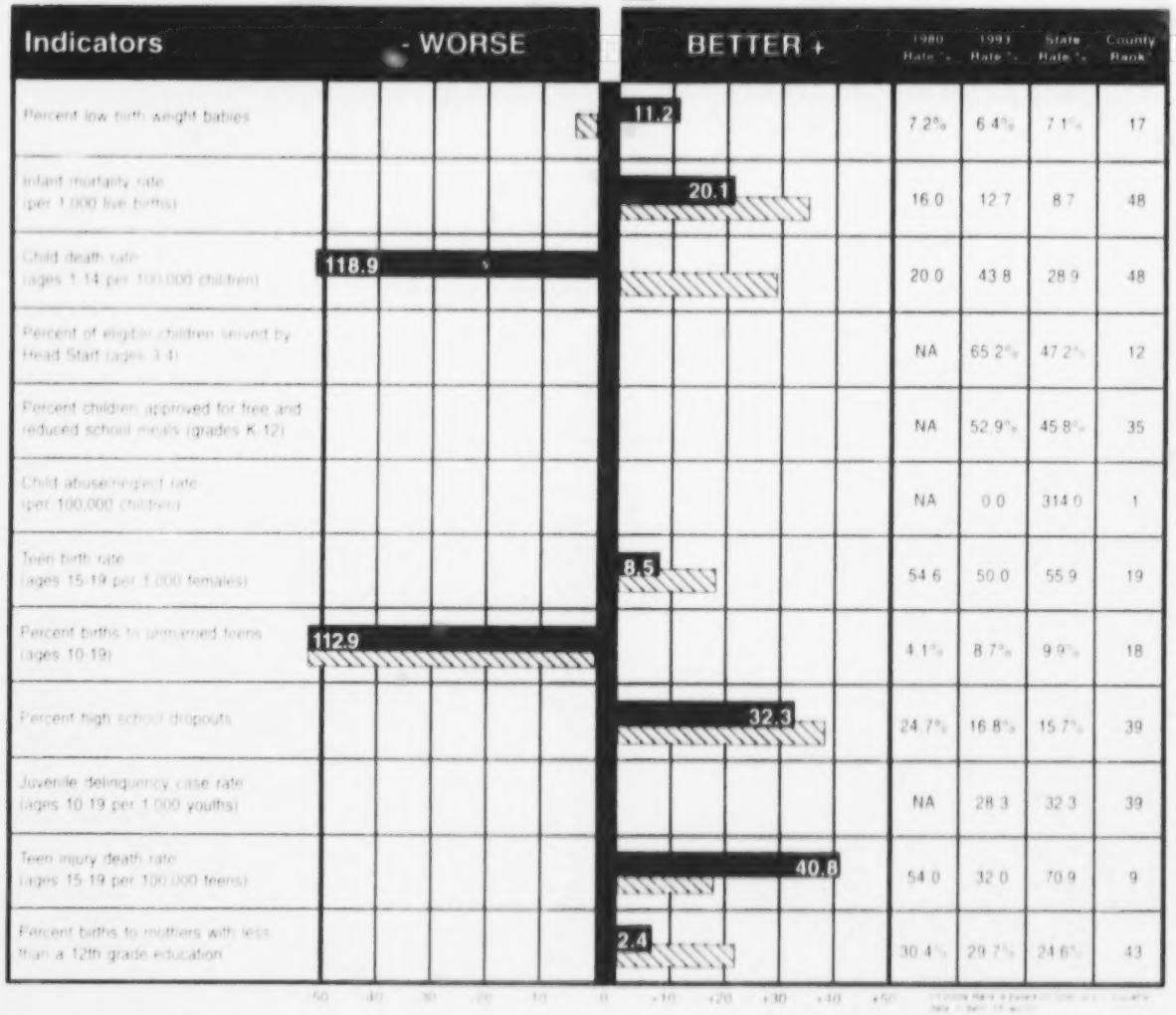
# Upshur County

**Composite County Rank 34**

## Percent Change 1980-1993

## Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change

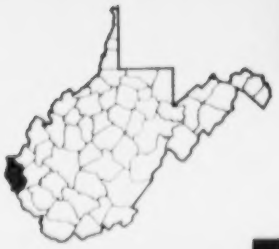



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 23,427 | 23,564 | 0.6% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,417 | $4,525 | 32.4% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 6.0% | 17.6% | 193.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 67.9% | 75.9% | 11.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,824 | 3,240 | -15.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 3,783 | 4,599 | 21.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 7.9% | 12.0% | 51.8% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 6,630 | 5,805 | -12.4% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.3% | 25.4% | -10.3% |
| Percent minority population | 0.8% | 1.0% | 32.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.5% | 0.7% | 36.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 9.8% | 16.3% | 66.9% |
| Percent children in poverty | 20.0% | 30.0% | 50.3% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $24,408 | $22,267 | -8.8% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 49:** The Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families refers to the KIDS COUNT statistics when producing "Policy Briefs" publications.

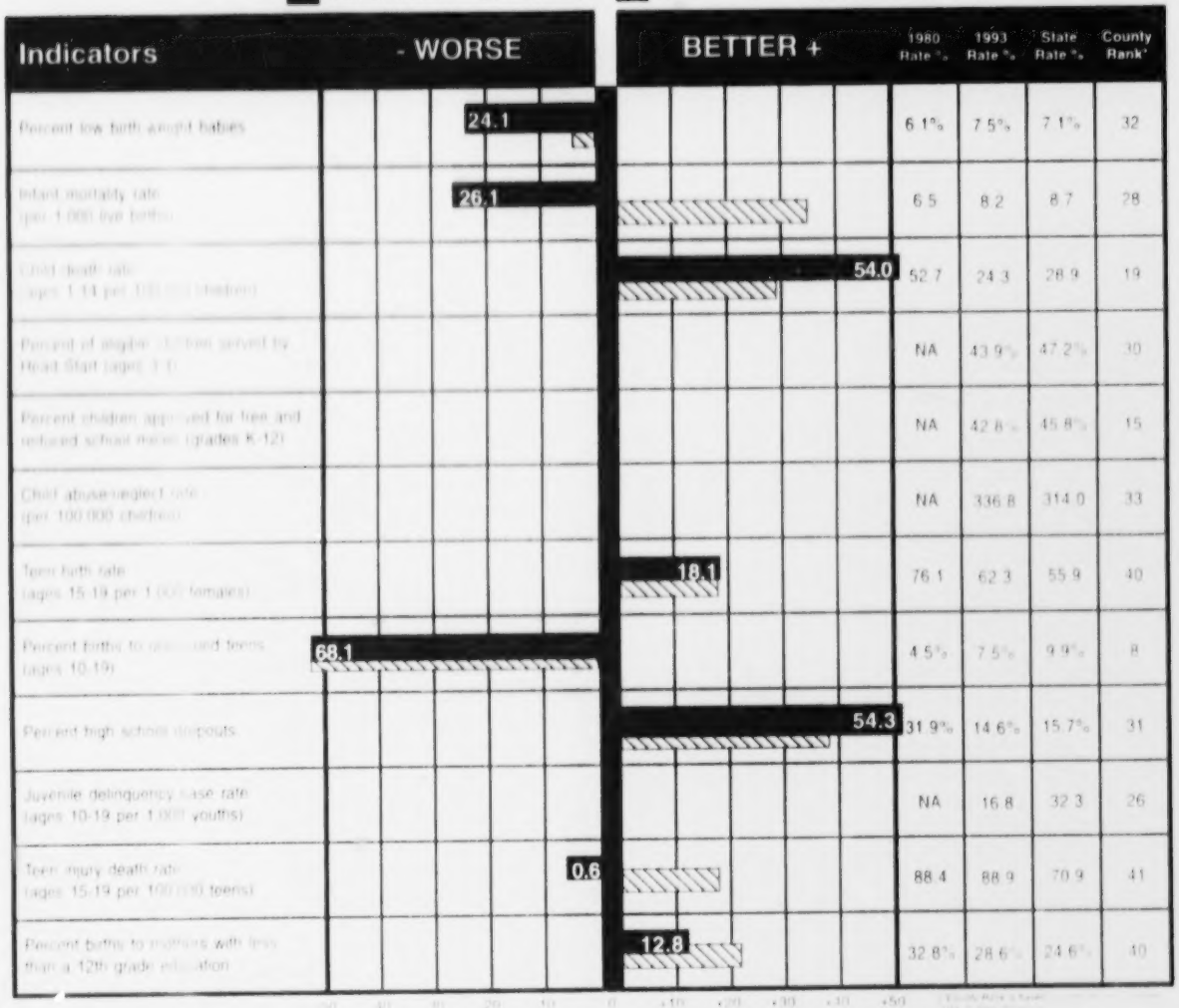


# Wayne County

**Composite County Rank 23**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change




## Background Facts

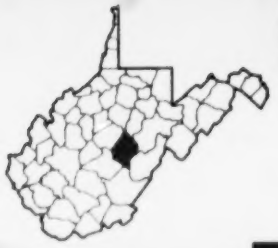
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 46,021 | 42,511 | -7.6% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,324 | $4,792 | 44.2% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.0% | 14.8% | 84.8% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 69.5% | 86.1% | 24.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 3,815 | 3,961 | 3.8% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 3,067 | 4,954 | 61.5% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.5% | 10.1% | 6.0% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 14,134 | 10,689 | -24.4% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.7% | 25.7% | -16.4% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.4% | 36.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 118.9% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.4% | 15.5% | 48.3% |
| Percent children in poverty | 23.8% | 28.5% | 19.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $24,697 | $23,525 | -4.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 50:** The WV Children's Health Project, funded by the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, used KIDS COUNT data to prepare a presentation for state leaders to expand West Virginia children's health insurance.

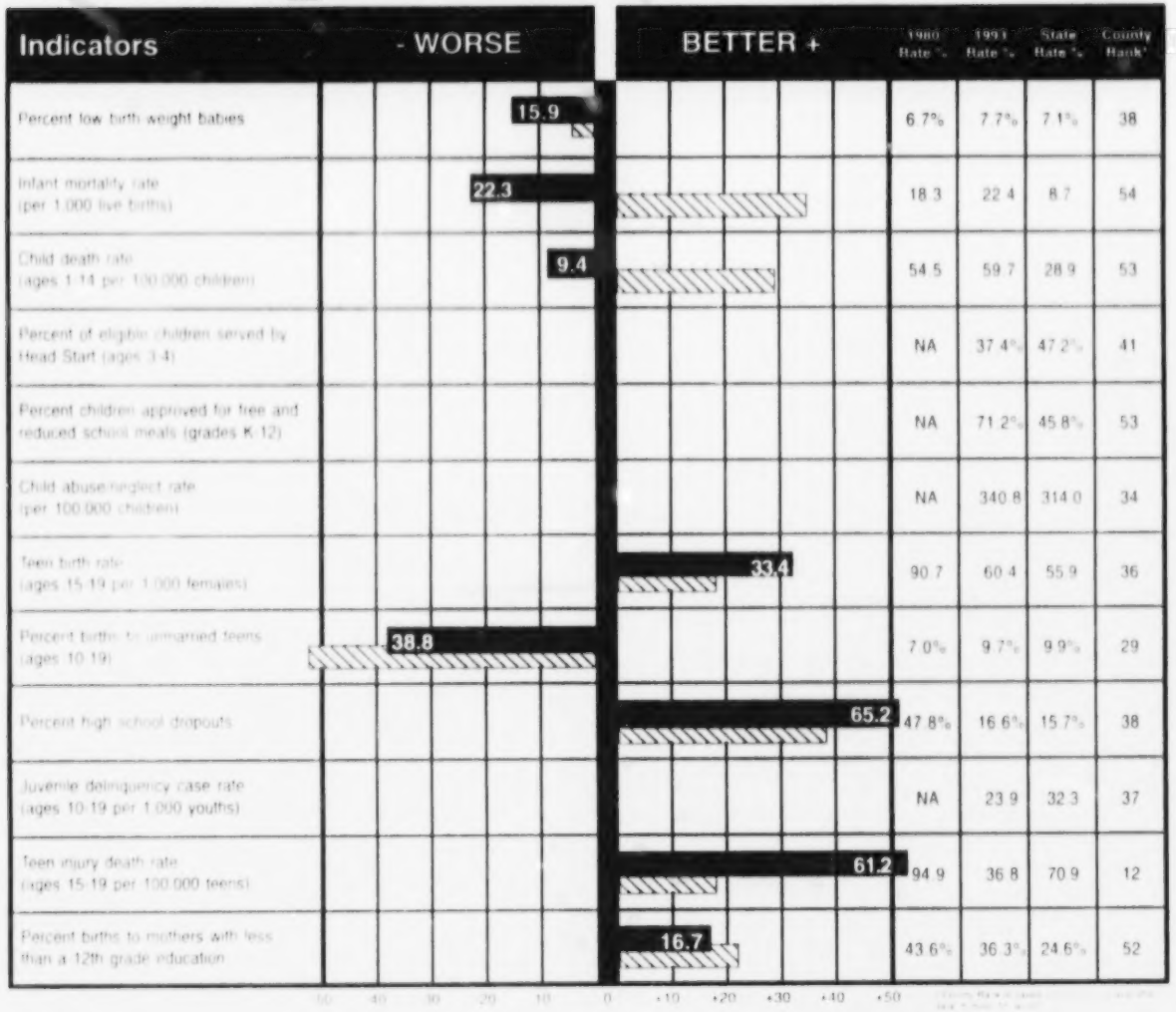


# Webster County

**Composite County Rank 54**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.




## Background Facts

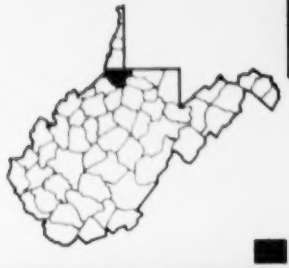
| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 12,245 | 10,564 | -13.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,588 | $5,403 | 50.6% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 19.3% | 29.6% | 53.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 76.1% | 79.6% | 4.5% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 921 | 1,182 | 28.3% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 808 | 1,063 | 31.6% |
| Unemployment rate | 15.0% | 18.3% | 21.8% |

## Background Facts

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 3,997 | 2,934 | -26.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 32.6% | 27.3% | -16.2% |
| Percent minority population | 0.1% | 0.2% | 67.8% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.1% | 0.3% | 581.2% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 13.2% | 19.6% | 49.2% |
| Percent children in poverty | 36.0% | 46.0% | 27.6% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $17,917 | $15,489 | -13.6% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 51:** The Fayette FRN used KIDS COUNT data to secure $25,000 for expanding MIHOW county-wide. This will allow them to hire 10 additional MIHOW workers and serve many more children and families.

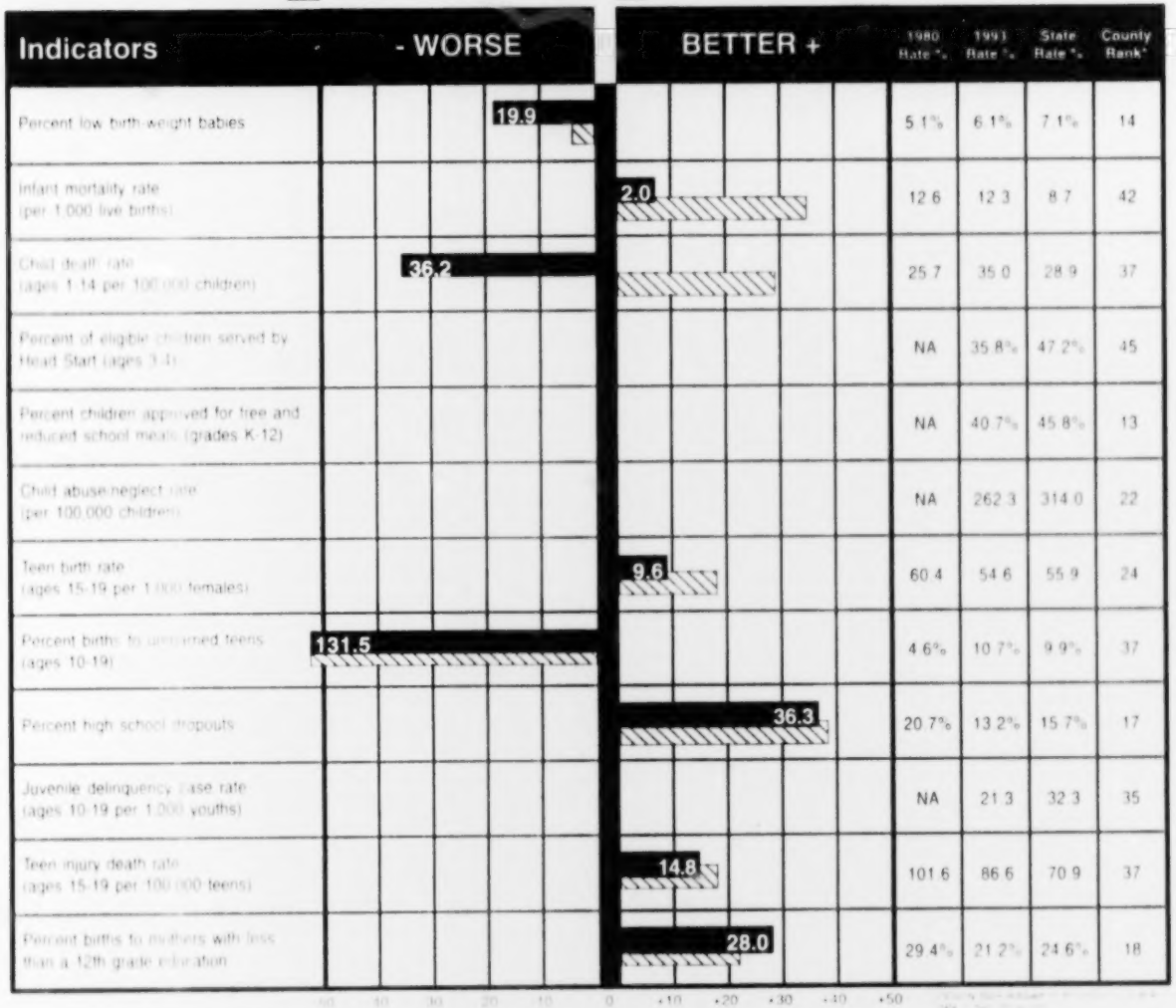


# Wetzel County

**Composite County Rank 20**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

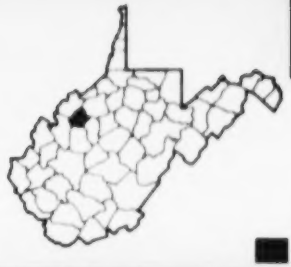



| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 21,874 | 19,100 | -12.7% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,441 | $4,909 | 42.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 8.4% | 15.6% | 86.3% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 75.3% | 77.2% | 2.5% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 1,946 | 1,657 | -14.9% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,703 | 3,555 | 31.5% |
| Unemployment rate | 10.1% | 14.2% | 40.7% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 6,698 | 4,957 | -26.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.7% | 25.7% | -16.3% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.4% | 13.6% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.4% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 11.4% | 15.9% | 39.2% |
| Percent children in poverty | 13.7% | 26.6% | 94.0% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $30,437 | $28,122 | -7.6% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

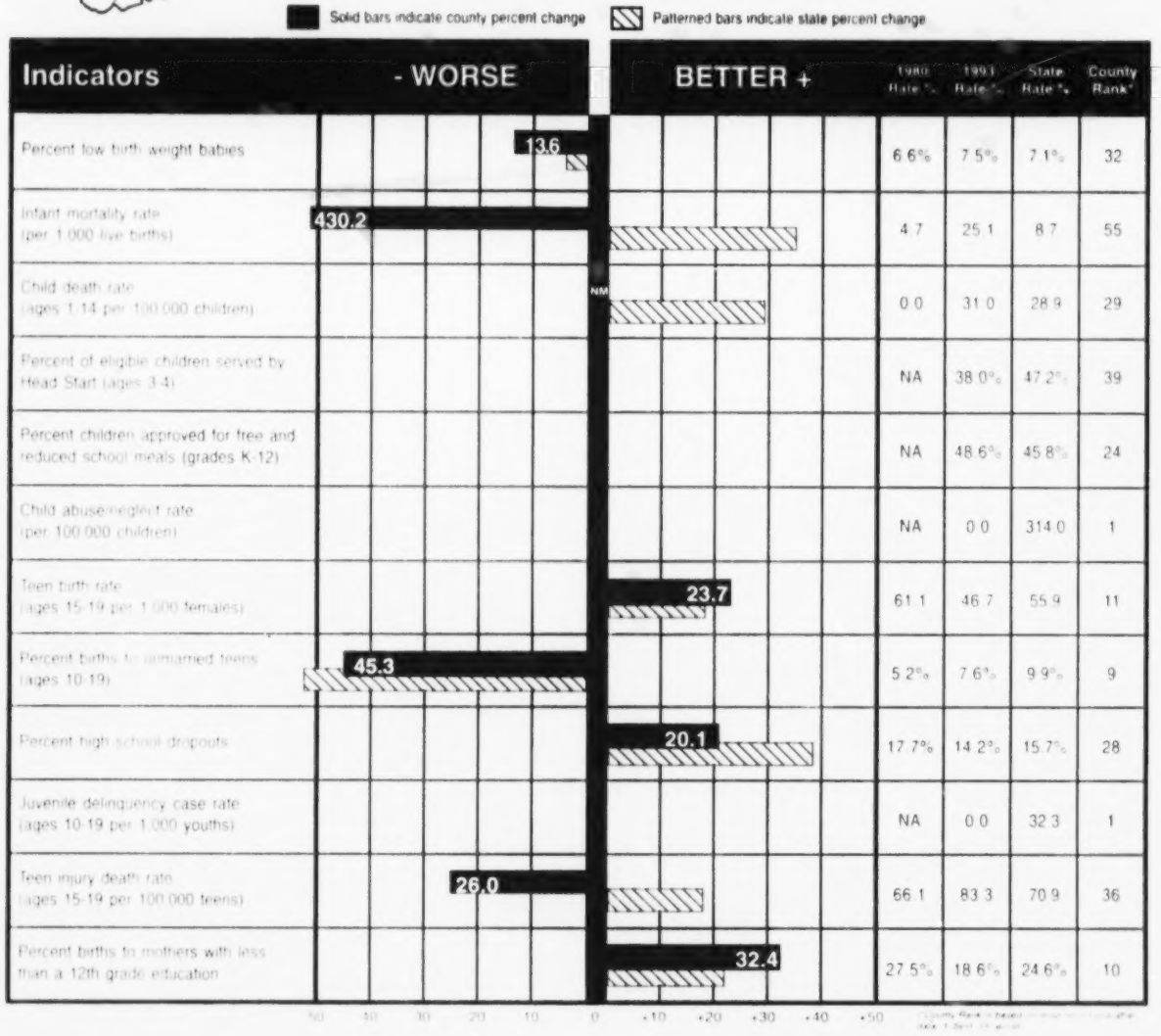
**Number 52:** Trinity Lutheran Church, Charleston, used KIDS COUNT data in conjunction with Children's Sabbath to inform their congregation about children in poverty in West Virginia.



# Wirt County

**Composite County Rank 31**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data




| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 4,922 | 5,354 | 8.8% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,948 | $4,916 | 24.5% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.8% | 15.4% | 98.4% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 66.2% | 78.8% | 19.0% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 338 | 419 | 24.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 246 | 402 | 63.4% |
| Unemployment rate | 11.7% | 17.3% | 48.1% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 1,508 | 1,384 | -8.2% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 30.8% | 26.7% | -13.3% |
| Percent minority population | 0.3% | 0.2% | -55.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 0.0% | 0.1% | NM |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 7.9% | 14.3% | 82.0% |
| Percent children in poverty | 19.7% | 24.9% | 26.2% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $22,006 | $21,193 | -3.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 53:** With a $500 KIDS COUNT mini-grant, Family Connections and United National Bank in Wheeling co-sponsored a luncheon for Region VI Heroes to stimulate interest in children's issues in the business community.




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Wood County

**Composite County Rank 16**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

| Indicators | - WORSE / BETTER + | 1980 Rate | 1993 Rate | State Rate | County Rank* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 17.9 | 7.7% | 6.3% | 7.1% | 16 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 58.9 | 18.1 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 25 |
| Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | 65.8 | 35.5 | 12.2 | 28.9 | 12 |
| Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4) | | NA | 42.1% | 47.2% | 33 |
| Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12) | | NA | 36.9% | 45.8% | 8 |
| Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children) | | NA | 412.3 | 314.0 | 40 |
| Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | 18.1 | 68.3 | 55.9 | 55.9 | 28 |
| Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19) | 49.3 | 6.6% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 30 |
| Percent high school dropouts | 29.3 | 22.9% | 16.2% | 15.7% | 37 |
| Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths) | | NA | 41.7 | 32.3 | 47 |
| Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | 31.2 | 44.5 | 58.4 | 70.9 | 22 |
| Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education | 22.6 | 24.1% | 18.6% | 24.6% | 10 |

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

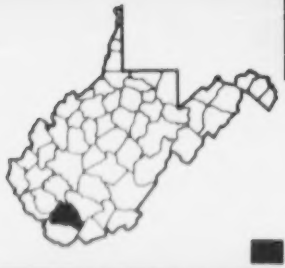
*Rank: 1 = Best, 55 = Worst

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 93,648 | 87,804 | -6.2% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,444 | $5,052 | 46.7% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 7.5% | 12.3% | 64.9% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 74.9% | 77.5% | 3.6% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 18,139 | 15,649 | -13.7% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 18,000 | 25,197 | 40.0% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.1% | 8.9% | -2.6% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 26,934 | 21,345 | -20.8% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 28.8% | 24.6% | 14.6% |
| Percent minority population | 1.2% | 1.5% | 27.4% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.4% | 2.2% | 55.5% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 12.6% | 17.9% | 42.4% |
| Percent children in poverty | 14.7% | 18.7% | 26.9% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $29,494 | $30,582 | 3.7% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 54:** Anne Durham, a media consultant, relies on KIDS COUNT data when preparing public awareness plans because the information is current, reliable and it focuses on West Virginia's children.

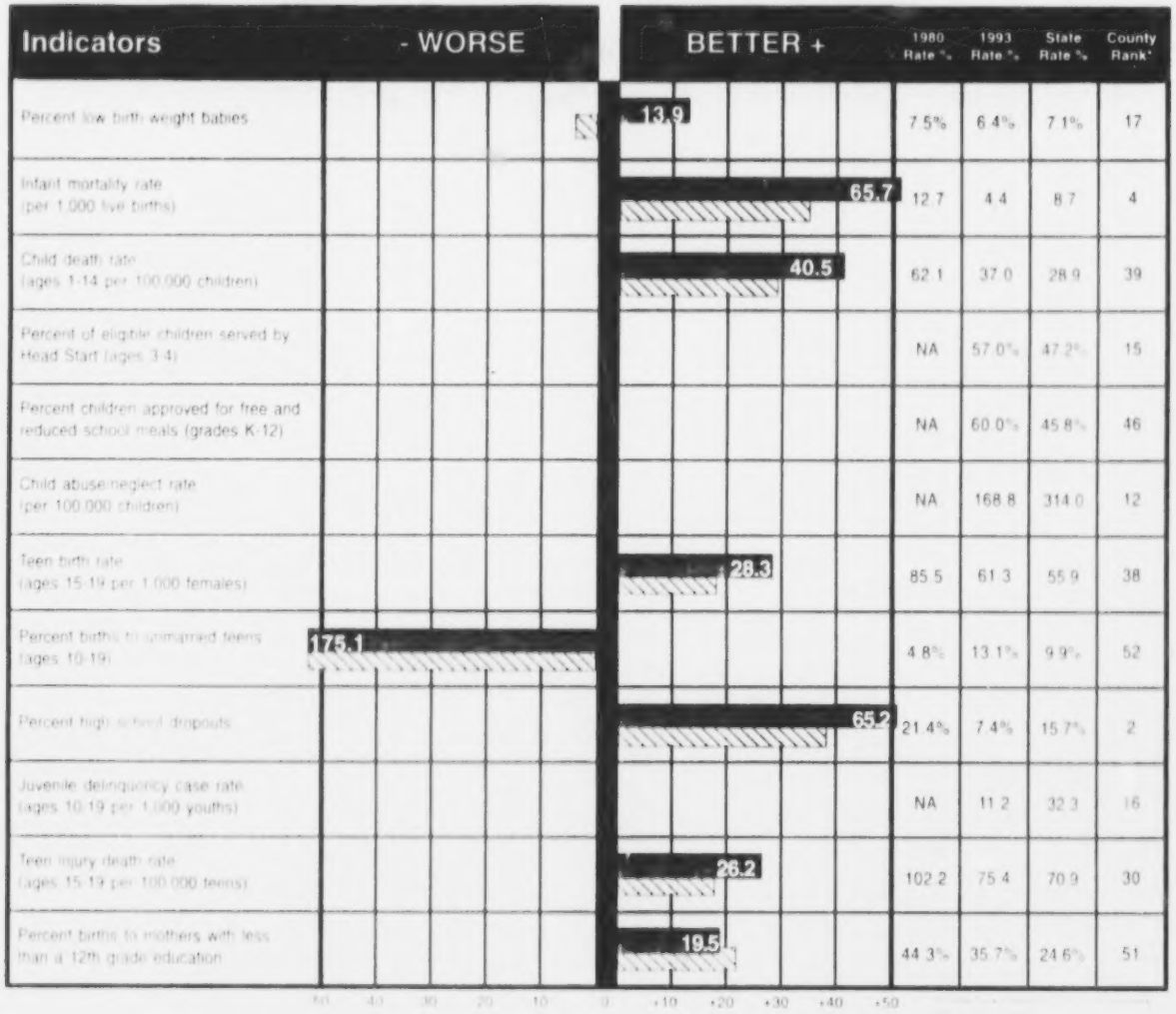


# Wyoming County

**Composite County Rank 33**

## Percent Change 1980-1993 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change  Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate %
1993 Rate %
State Rate %
County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies
7.5% 6.4% 7.1% 17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
13.9
12.7 4.4 8.7 4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
65.7
62.1 37.0 28.9 39
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
40.5
NA 57.0% 47.2% 15
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 60.0% 45.8% 46
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 168.8 314.0 12
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
28.3
85.5 61.3 55.9 38
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
175.1
4.8% 13.1% 9.9% 52
Percent high school dropouts
65.2
21.4% 7.4% 15.7% 2
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 11.2 32.3 16
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
26.2
102.2 75.4 70.9 30
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
19.5
44.3% 35.7% 24.6% 51
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1993 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 35,993 | 28,640 | -20.4% |
| Education expenditures per pupil (1993 dollars) | $3,427 | $5,384 | 57.1% |
| Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients | 12.9% | 24.9% | 92.6% |
| Percent births with early prenatal care | 42.7% | 67.4% | 57.7% |
| Total jobs in high-paying industries | 6,599 | 2,840 | -57.0% |
| Total jobs in low-paying industries | 2,554 | 2,497 | -2.2% |
| Unemployment rate | 12.6% | 17.5% | 39.0% |

| Background Facts | 1980 | 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population under age 18 | 12,472 | 8,294 | -33.5% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 34.7% | 28.6% | -17.4% |
| Percent minority population | 1.4% | 1.1% | -19.5% |
| Percent minority population under age 18 | 1.3% | 1.1% | -12.4% |
| Percent children in single-parent families | 10.1% | 16.9% | 66.8% |
| Percent children in poverty | 24.1% | 36.2% | 50.4% |
| Median family income (1990 dollars) | $27,300 | $20,730 | -24.1% |

**55 Ways Kids Are Counting!**

**Number 55:** With a $2,000 KIDS COUNT Mini-Grant, Step-By-Step and the WV Chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women went on tour with "Charley's Place", a play on foster care to raise debate about children's issues.

# APPENDICES

WEST VIRGINIA kids count

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources

How an indicator or background factor was constructed is presented when staff at the Survey Research Center performed calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background factor clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. When the national data source was different from the state or county source, there are headings specifying different state and national sources.

**CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE**
**(per 100,000 children)**
**Indicator:**
The number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases "opened" during FY 1993-94 for further servicing by a social worker per 100,000 children.

**How is it Constructed?**
At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on 1993-1994 fiscal year data. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of children under 18 having "open" substantiated abuse and neglect cases divided by the total number of children under 18.

**Indicator Clarification:**
No trend data has been calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of 1980 data. The number of children under 18 is based on 1990 census data. Cabell, Jackson, Roane, Kanawha, Barbour, Preston, Taylor, McDowell and Wyoming Counties were noted to have "incomplete data". Differences in the reporting procedures of individual counties will effect the individual county rates, and therefore, limits the comparison of rates across counties.

**Data Sources: (1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Annual Bulletin. Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 1994.

**CHILD DEATH RATE**
**(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)**
**Indicator:**
The number of deaths due to all causes of children between the ages of 1-14 years per 100,000 children.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14. The national rate is calculated in the same manner, but it is based only on 1992 data and not on a three-year average.

**Indicator Clarification:**
Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1993 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of children 1-14 years old is based on 1990 census data. 1993 national data is not available at this time; 1992 data has been used.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center. Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 43 No 6, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

**EDUCATION EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL**
**(1993 Dollars)**
**Background Fact:**
Current per pupil expenditures based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in 1993 constant dollars.

**How is it Constructed?**
For comparison purposes, educational expenditure data for 1980-1981 were converted into 1993 dollars, a deflator of .531 was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics.

**Data Sources: (1980)** WV Department of Education. 1980-1981 Educational Statistics Summary Annual Report, Page 137. **(1993)** WV Department of Education. Expenditures on a Per Pupil Basis General Current Expense Fund for the 1993-94 Year.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE**
**(per 1,000 live births)**
**Indicator:**
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births. At the national level, the rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths in 1992 divided by the number of live births in 1992.

**Indicator Clarification:**
Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1993 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. 1993 national data is not available at this time; 1992 data has been used.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 43 No 6, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE**
**(ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)**
**Indicator:**
The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-19. These cases include children accused of status offenses, misdemeanors and felonies.

**How is it Constructed?**
This variable is a rate per 1,000 youths based on the reporting period of July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of reported delinquency cases for youths ages 10-19 divided by the total number of children ages 10-19.

**Indicator Clarification:**
No trends are calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of data in 1980. The number of 10-19 year-olds is based on 1990 census data. The same child can be the subject of more than one case over the reporting year. This case rate reflects the number of juvenile delinquency cases that were reported as being handled statewide; it is not an adjudication rate.

**Data Sources: State (1993)** WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Juvenile Justice Committee. Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia: Annual Report, July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. Juvenile Justice Data Base, Table IV, Page 14. **National (1990)** National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, PA. Unpublished statistics, 1990.

**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1990 Dollars)**
**Background Fact:**
That family income at which fifty percent of all families have a higher income, and fifty percent of all families have a lower income. Both 1980 and 1990 median family incomes are expressed in constant 1990 dollars.

**How is it Constructed?**
The median family income is based on census data. To arrive at the 1980 median family income in 1990 dollars, the 1980 median family income was divided by a deflator of .65.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1993 on the state or county levels and is therefore presented as 1990 data on these levels.

**Data Sources: (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980. Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 74)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990. Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University. Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

**PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO ARE AFDC RECIPIENTS**
**Background Fact:**
The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Program (AFDC-U). Eligibility for this program is income-based.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percentage, the total of AFDC and AFDC-U cases are divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three-year average (FY 78-79, 79-80 and 80-81 for 1980 and FY 91-92, 92-93 and 93-94 for 1993.)

**Data Limitations:**
The number of families with related children is based on 1990 census data.

**Data Sources: (1980)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 78-79, 79-80, 80-81; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis. **(1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 91-92, 92-93 and 93-94 for 1993; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis.

**PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12th GRADE EDUCATION**
**Indicator:**
The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The numerator is the number of births to mothers "with less than a 12th grade education" divided by the total number of births. The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures, but is based on data from one year, 1993.

**Indicator Clarification:**
The base population is all births to mothers, regardless of age.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1993)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 44 No 3, Supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.

**PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)**
**Indicator:**
At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births which are to unmarried women ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births which are to unmarried women under 20 years of age.

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births. National data is based only on 1993 data.

**Indicator Clarification:**
Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1993 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

**Data Sources: State(1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. 1980 is an average of 1978, 1979 and 1980, and 1993 data is an average of 1991, 1992 and 1993. **National (1993)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 44 No 3, Supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.

## PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

**Background Fact:**
The percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this variable is a percentage, based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The numerator for the variable is the number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care. National data is based on the number of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care in 1993 divided by the total births with known prenatal care during 1993.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started were excluded from the computation. This variable does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency or consistency of care that the mother received during this time. Lack of early prenatal care does not in and of itself cause poor birth outcomes.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1993)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 44 No 3, Supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.

## PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS (grades K-12)

**Indicator:**
The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who have applied and been approved for free or reduced school meals.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1994-1995 fiscal year data. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced price school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12.

**Indicator Clarification:**
No trend data has been calculated for this indicator. The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. It is estimated that approximately 17 percent of income eligible nationally do not apply for free or reduced school meals. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty," the actual percentage receiving free or reduced school meals will be higher since eligibility for free school meals is at 130 percent of poverty and reduced is at 185 percent of poverty.

**Data Sources: State (1994)** WV Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. WV Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1994-1995. **National (1994)** U.S. Department of Agriculture: Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service. Monthly Program Report, October, 1994.

## PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY

**Background Fact:**
The percentage of children under 18 years of age who live in poverty as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $13,360 in 1990.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level is divided by the total number of children under age 18.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county levels for 1993 and is therefore presented as 1990 data.

**Data Sources: State (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Characteristics of the Population, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-D1-A), Table 304. Washington: Bureau of the Census (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1984. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table P117)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1, Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C (Table P126)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

**PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES**

**Background Fact:**
The percentage of "own" children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Own" children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percent children in single-parent families, the total number of children in single-parent families were divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female-headed families and male-headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

**Data Sources: State (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980. Summary Tape File 2 (WV). (Tables B12 and B13) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990. Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P21) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** *1992 Kids Count Data Book-State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Center for the Study of Social Policy, Suite 503, 1250 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

**PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS**

**Indicator:**
The percentage of all students who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average of school years 1978-1979, 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 for 1980 and 1991-1992, 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 for 1993. This percent is based on the number of dropouts divided by the number of dropouts plus the number of graduates. The number of dropouts is based on grades 7-12 while the number of graduates is for 12th grade only.

**Data Sources: (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Education. School years 1978-1979, 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 represent 1980 data, and 1991-1992, 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 represent 1993 data; unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education, Charleston, WV.

**PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES**

**Indicator:**
The percentage of live births recorded as low birth-weight. Babies of low birth-weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1993 divided by the total births for all ages in 1993.

**Indicator Clarification:**
While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth-weight, those of moderately low weight and very low weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth-weight who research has shown to have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth-weight in combination.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1993)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 44 No 3, Supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.

**PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION**

**Background Fact:**
The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 and 1990 census data.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level for 1993 and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

**Data Sources: (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980. Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 7)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990. Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P6) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

**PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18**
**Background Fact:**
The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as a minority.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 was divided by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 and 1990 census data.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1993 on the state or county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

**Data Sources: (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C (Table 12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

**PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX WITH WORKING PARENTS WITHOUT REGULATED DAY CARE**
**Indicator:**
This indicator is a percentage of children under six who, given the capacity in each county, would not have an available regulated day care position. Children accounted for in this equation include children in two-parent homes with both parents working and children in single-parent homes with a working parent.

**How is it Constructed?**
The percentage was constructed by dividing the number of children six and under (includes only those children in single-parent homes with an employed parent and those children in two-parent homes with both parents working) without a regulated day care position by the number of children six and under (includes only those children in two-parent homes with both parents working and those children in single-parent homes with a working parent). The number of children without a regulated day care position was acquired by subtracting the number of available regulated day care positions from the number of children six and under (includes only those children in single-parent homes with an employed parent and children in two-parent homes with both parents working).

**Indicator Clarification:**
The regulated day care capacity data includes children from age three months through 12 years. The numerator (children with working parents) includes only children six and under (the census does not break labor force data down by parents with children under twelve). Therefore, the final percentage indicates that there is more regulated day care space available for children ages six and under than actually exists. The labor force data comes from the 1990 census and the day care capacity data is based on FY 1995. The data on the capacity of registered day care homes is an estimate calculated by multiplying the number of registered day care homes by three.

**Data Sources: (1995) (Day Care)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Children and Families, Office of Social Services, Charleston, WV. **(Labor force)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: (Table P74-Part 1)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research).

**PERCENT ELIGIBLE CHILDREN RECEIVING EARLY & PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT SERVICES (ages birth through 20)**
**Indicator:**
Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment (EPSDT) is a mandated Medicaid program enacted to ensure that Medicaid eligible children receive a comprehensive and wide range of preventive and primary health services. These figures indicate the percent of eligible children and teens ages birth through 20 who have had at least an initial EPSDT screening during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percent of the number of eligibles participating in EPSDT divided by the number of EPSDT eligibles.

**Indicator Clarification:**
The numbers that go into determining those eligible are based on 1990 census data. The poverty population under 21 years of age was calculated from actual numbers for children ages 0-17 plus estimated figures for children ages 18-20 living at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

**Data Sources: (1994)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Maternal and Child Health, Charleston, WV. 1994 data is based on the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994.

**PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)**
**Indicator:**
The percentage of all eligible 3-4 year-olds who are participating in Head Start.

**How is it Constructed?**
At the state and county, this variable is a percentage based on 1995 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of 3-4 year-olds served by Head Start; the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year-olds in poverty. At the national level, the denominator is the average number of 3-4 year-olds in poverty based on an average of 1993, 1994 and 1995 figures.

**Indicator Clarification:**
This indicator is based on data from 1995; no trend data has been calculated for this indicator. Data for Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio, Raleigh and Wood Counties are based on projections.

The reader will also notice that in some counties, the percentage of 3-4 year-olds served by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is due to the fact that guidelines

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

for the program allow up to 10 percent of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level.

While the data indicates that only a certain percentage of eligible children are served by Head Start, one should not assume that full funding of the program for all eligible children would result in 100 percent participation since some eligible may choose not to participate or already be participating in some other program. While this data is presented as the percentage of 3-4 year-olds in poverty served by Head Start, this is not meant to imply that 3-4 year-olds are the target group for Head Start.

**Data Sources: State (1995)** Department of Health and Human Services, Region III, Administration for Children and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **National (1995)** Raw numbers, including the number of children in poverty who are 3-4 years old, were supplied by the Head Start Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families, Health and Human Services. The percentage of 3-4 year- olds served by Head Start was calculated by Survey Research Center staff.

**PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN RECEIVING WIC FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION SERVICES**

**Indicator:**
This indicator is a percentage of those women, infants and children who are eligible to receive WIC and actually do. WIC eligibility is income-based. Recipients must be at 185 percent of poverty to be eligible to receive WIC services.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on 1995 data. The numerator for this indicator is the actual number of women, infants and children who receive these services; the denominator is the number of women, infants and children potentially eligible for these services.

**Data Sources: (1995)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, WV WIC, Charleston, WV.

**PERCENT OF POOR AND NEAR POOR CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAID (ages birth through 20)**

**Indicator:**
This indicator is a percentage of children through 20 years of age who are at 200 percent of poverty and receive Medicaid.

**How is it Constructed?**
The percentage was constructed by dividing the number of children under 21 years old who have Medicaid cards by the number of children under 18 years old who are at 200 percent of poverty.

**Indicator Clarification:**
The number of children receiving Medicaid refers to the number of children who have been issued Medicaid cards. It says nothing about the percent of children with Medicaid who actually utilize these services, how often they utilize these services or about the quality of care available to these children via Medicaid. The poverty data used in the denominator is from the 1990 census and includes children under the age of 18. The Medicaid data used in the numerator is based on a September, 1995 benchmark and includes children through the age of 20. Therefore, the numbers offer an estimate of service that is slightly larger than what may actually exist. The number of children at 200 percent of poverty was used because eligibility for Medicaid is not based solely on income levels. Furthermore, this level was used instead of children at 133 percent of poverty, the level commonly used in estimates of this nature. Because there is a five-year difference between the numerator data and the denominator data (and because county level poverty information is not updatable until the next census), it was felt that using the number of children at 200 percent of poverty produced a more realistic estimate of the percent of children in need receiving Medicaid.

**Data Sources: (1995) (Medicaid)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Audit, Research and Analysis, Charleston, WV. **(Poverty)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. **1990**: Summary Tape File 4, (PB101)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research).

**PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18**

**Background Fact:**
The percentage of the total population under age 18.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 census data for 1980 and 1990 census data for 1990.

**Background Fact Clarification:**
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1993 on the county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at this level.

**Data Sources: (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 10)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

**PERCENT TWO YEAR-OLDS COMPLETING RECOMMENDED IMMUNIZATION PLAN AT HEALTH DEPARTMENTS**

**Indicator:**
This is a percentage of all two year-olds who have completed the recommended immunization process at County Health Departments. In 1995, the WV Bureau of Public Health recommended that two year-olds be completely vaccinated with the following: three DTP vaccine doses (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis), three doses of oral poliovirus (OPV), one dose of MMR vaccine (measles, mumps and rubella), three HIB doses (haemophlius influenza type b) and three HBV doses (hepatitis-B).

**How is it Constructed?**
The percent is calculated by dividing the number of children (includes only those between the ages of 24-36 months) in each county who have completed the recommended immunization



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

plan at County Health Departments by the number of active county health department clinic patients between the ages of 24-36 months.

**Indicator Clarification:**
This indicator is based on data from the 1995 County Health Department clinic assessment. The sample from which the data was collected include all children between the ages of 24-36 months who were active patients at County Health Departments. A two year-old child is considered to have "completed" the recommended immunization process via a County Health Department if the child received his/her final recommended immunizations at the clinic or if the child received some of the original immunizations at the clinic but received his/her final recommended immunization from a private practitioner who notified the clinic of the completion.

**Data Sources: (1995)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Division for Surveillance and Disease Control, Immunization Program, Charleston, WV.

**TEEN BIRTH RATE (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)**
**Indicator:**
The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on an average of 1978, 1979 and 1980 data for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of teen births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19. National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1993 data and not on a three-year average.

**Indicator Clarification:**
The base population for this indicator is the total number of females ages 15-19.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1993)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 44 No 3, Supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.

**TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE**
**(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)**
**Indicator:**
The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

**How is it Constructed?**
At a state and county level, this indicator is a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992 and 1993 for 1993). Each component of the teen injury death rate (homicide, suicide and unintentional injuries) is divided by the number of youths ages 15-19 and then multiplied by 100,000. To arrive at the overall teen injury death rate, the three component rates are summed. The national rate is calculated in the same manner, but it is based only on 1992 data and not on a three-year average.

**Indicator Clarification:**
Like the infant mortality and child death rates, this rate does not tell us anything about the quality of life for those teens surviving life-threatening injuries. Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1993 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. 1993 national data is not available at this time; 1992 national data has been used. The number of youths between 15-19 years old is based on 1990 census data.

**Data Sources: State (1980, 1993)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 43 No 6, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

**TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES**
**Background Fact:**
The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1993. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high" paying professions.

**Data Sources: (1980)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1993)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1995.

**TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES**
**Background Fact:**
The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1993. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low" paying professions.

**Data Sources: (1980)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1993)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1995.

**TOTAL POPULATION**
**Background Fact:**
The total population as reported in the census.

**Data Sources: State (1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 1) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research),

# Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

1992. **(1993)** U.S. Bureau of the Census and Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University, February 1995. **National (1993)**: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1994: The National Data Book. U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. (Table No. 26)

**TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18**

**Background Fact**:
The percentage of the total population under age 18.

**How is it Constructed?**
To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 census data for 1980 and 1990 census data for 1990.

**Background Fact Clarification**:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1993 on the county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at this level.

**Data Sources**: **(1980)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table 10)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P12). Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

**Background Fact**:
The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

**How is it Constructed?**
This variable is a percentage based on the WV Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1993. To calculate the unemployment rate, the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

**Data Sources**: **(1980)** Bureau of Employment Programs. Prepared by Labor and Economic Research, (BLS series): unpublished special tabulations. **(1993)** WV Bureau of Employment Programs, Bureau of Business Research, WV University.

# Notes On Statistics And Methodology

The 1995 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book consists of a state profile, a minority profile, a family support profile and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. Indicators and background facts presented as actual numbers include: Total Population, Total Population Under Age 18, Education Expenditures Per Pupil (1993 dollars), Total Jobs In High-Paying Industries, Total Jobs In Low-Paying Industries and Median Family Income (1990 dollars). Actual numbers behind the percentages and rates appear in the Appendix.

Trend data is based on the change between 1980 and 1993. In some cases, including Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births To Unmarried Teens, Teen Injury Death Rate and Percent Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education, the 1980 value is the average of 1978, 1979 and 1980, and the 1993 value is the average of the 1991, 1992 and 1993. The 1980 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of three school years: 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; the 1993 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of the 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 school years. Trend data is not available on five of the indicators. In this year's KIDS COUNT Data Book, Child Abuse/Neglect Rate and Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate are both based on FY 1994, Head Start data is from 1995 and Free and Reduced School Meals data is based on the 1994-95 school year. Also, trend data is unavailable on all of the new family support items. Each of the new family support indicators is based on 1995 data except for Percent Eligible Children Receiving Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment Services, which is from fiscal year 1994.

A composite county rank appears in the upper right corner of each county profile. It was derived by converting the county rates and percentages (on each indicator) into a z score. This was done in order to give each indicator equal weight. Then each county's z scores were added together to form a county composite z score. Finally, the composite z scores were ranked 1 (best) through 55 (worst).

The indicators' z scores summed to achieve the composite rank include Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Percent Children Approved For Free And Reduced School Meals, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births To Unmarried Teens, Percent High School Dropouts, Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate, Teen Injury Death Rate and Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education. This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book omits both Percent Of Eligible Children Served By Head Start and Child Abuse/Neglect Rate in the composite score. Therefore, comparing the county composite ranks from the 1993 or 1994 books with those from the 1991 and 1992 books cannot be done.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from best (1) to worst (55). The ranking was obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column. Each individual indicator ranking, except for Percent Of Eligible Children Served By Head Start (1994 data) and Percent Children Approved For Free And Reduced School Meals (1995 data), is based on 1993 data. On all of the indicators, except for Head Start, the lowest rate or percent is given the most positive ranking (rank = 1). With the Head Start indicator, as well as with each new family support item other than Percent Of Children Under Six With Working Parents Without Regulated Day Care, higher rates are considered the most optimal and are ranked as the best.

Whenever two or more counties were tied for the individual indicator rank, they were all assigned the same rank, e.g. if four counties tied at ranking position 1, all four were assigned a rank of 1, then the next county was ranked 5.

**Caution** should be used in interpreting the results of the rankings. Some indicators - Child Death Rate, for example - document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked 3rd for a particular indicator may have a value of 2 percent, while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of 4 percent.

"NA" indicates that data was not available. "NC" indicates there was no change between the 1980 and the 1993 rate or percent. "NM" is used when the 1980 data is zero and 1993 data is any value above zero, because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1980 data is any value above zero and the 1993 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

**Mapping** - The maps for the family support items are based on standard deviation breakdowns which allow for meaningful comparisons across counties. The dark colored counties are those counties with rates or percents that are two or more standard deviations below the state average or those counties which are doing most poorly on the particular indicator. The striped counties are counties with rates or percents that are one standard deviation below the state average or those counties which are not doing well on the particular indicator. The light colored counties represent counties with rates or percents that are at or above the state average. These counties have the highest rates or percents in the state and are doing well in terms of the family support indicator.

# Actual Numbers

| COUNTY | Low Birth Weight Babies | | Infant Deaths | | Child Deaths | | Kids in Head Start | Kids Approved For Free/Reduced Price Meals | Child Abuse Neglect Cases | Births to Teens | | Births to Unmarried Teens | | High School Dropouts | | Juvenile Del Cases | Teen Injury Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1995 | 1995 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,985 | 1,571 | 398 | 192 | 174 | 99 | 6,302 | 143,418 | 1,393 | 5,921 | 3,872 | 1,751 | 2,202 | 8,094 | 3,850 | 8,931 | 152 | 101 |
| BARBOUR | 14 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 90 | 1,942 | 6 | 49 | 38 | 15 | 22 | 99 | 29 | 51 | 1 | 1 |
| BERKELEY | 41 | 60 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 143 | 3,737 | 47 | 157 | 139 | 50 | 97 | 230 | 172 | 414 | 3 | 2 |
| BOONE | 29 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 114 | 2,483 | 14 | 106 | 75 | 27 | 45 | 180 | 78 | 137 | 2 | 2 |
| BRAXTON | 14 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 104 | 1,604 | 16 | 45 | 28 | 14 | 16 | 70 | 22 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| BROOKE | 25 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 42 | 1,254 | 6 | 57 | 41 | 18 | 28 | 79 | 52 | 247 | 0 | 1 |
| CABELL | 84 | 91 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 295 | 6,286 | 0 | 314 | 213 | 101 | 132 | 317 | 161 | 970 | 6 | 4 |
| CALHOUN | 15 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 42 | 1,162 | 17 | 39 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 65 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| CLAY | 14 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 1,552 | 12 | 58 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 73 | 20 | 25 | 2 | 0 |
| DODDRIDGE | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 760 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 41 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FAYETTE | 60 | 41 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 180 | 4,752 | 57 | 210 | 121 | 73 | 69 | 250 | 124 | 143 | 4 | 3 |
| GILMER | 12 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 914 | 9 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 56 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| GRANT | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 56 | 996 | 6 | 31 | 23 | 6 | 13 | 35 | 8 | 26 | 2 | 1 |
| GREENBRIER | 35 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 122 | 3,163 | 51 | 111 | 65 | 32 | 35 | 240 | 84 | 209 | 4 | 3 |
| HAMPSHIRE | 13 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 1,728 | 8 | 39 | 43 | 8 | 19 | 59 | 44 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| HANCOCK | 29 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 81 | 1,442 | 10 | 86 | 89 | 27 | 33 | 107 | 49 | 77 | 2 | 1 |
| HARDY | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 942 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 44 | 18 | 31 | 0 | 1 |
| HARRISON | 78 | 64 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 198 | 5,366 | 109 | 200 | 152 | 57 | 94 | 249 | 136 | 109 | 5 | 4 |
| JACKSON | 20 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 79 | 2,250 | 19 | 73 | 46 | 11 | 19 | 91 | 47 | 179 | 2 | 1 |
| JEFFERSON | 31 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 83 | 2,321 | 13 | 92 | 71 | 36 | 53 | 167 | 115 | 46 | 3 | 3 |
| KANAWHA | 227 | 201 | 37 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 406 | 12,168 | 53 | 614 | 433 | 231 | 286 | 797 | 477 | 1940 | 19 | 14 |
| LEWIS | 22 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 34 | 1,722 | 5 | 50 | 43 | 19 | 26 | 73 | 45 | 33 | 1 | 1 |
| LINCOLN | 22 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 136 | 2,671 | 39 | 114 | 60 | 19 | 26 | 151 | 49 | 175 | 2 | 4 |
| LOGAN | 66 | 40 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 183 | 4,114 | 22 | 215 | 170 | 63 | 75 | 306 | 193 | 116 | 4 | 3 |
| MCDOWELL | 87 | 38 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 449 | 4,922 | 27 | 276 | 112 | 95 | 61 | 350 | 119 | 133 | 5 | 4 |
| MARION | 65 | 41 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 152 | 3,427 | 100 | 170 | 94 | 53 | 55 | 256 | 61 | 145 | 5 | 2 |
| MARSHALL | 35 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 72 | 2,324 | 22 | 102 | 61 | 31 | 39 | 142 | 62 | 223 | 4 | 0 |
| MASON | 28 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 2,044 | 21 | 92 | 50 | 24 | 31 | 73 | 50 | 40 | 5 | 1 |
| MERCER | 103 | 63 | 21 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 212 | 5,250 | 85 | 238 | 152 | 68 | 79 | 351 | 100 | 442 | 7 | 5 |
| MINERAL | 27 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 114 | 2,375 | 14 | 71 | 53 | 18 | 17 | 76 | 44 | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| MINGO | 53 | 38 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 355 | 3,610 | 42 | 190 | 120 | 48 | 54 | 78 | 144 | 39 | 5 | 2 |
| MONONGALIA | 46 | 66 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 136 | 3,674 | 79 | 174 | 79 | 37 | 48 | 239 | 109 | 282 | 4 | 1 |
| MONROE | 12 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 1,197 | 14 | 30 | 23 | 6 | 13 | 45 | 30 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| MORGAN | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 68 | 937 | 9 | 29 | 24 | 7 | 15 | 37 | 31 | 34 | 1 | 0 |
| NICHOLAS | 22 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 122 | 2,671 | 28 | 98 | 68 | 26 | 34 | 117 | 45 | 139 | 3 | 1 |
| OHIO | 54 | 39 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 112 | 2,063 | 35 | 106 | 85 | 46 | 72 | 190 | 48 | 130 | 4 | 2 |
| PENDLETON | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 696 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| PLEASANTS | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 579 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| POCAHONTAS | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 943 | 7 | 37 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 33 | 19 | 44 | 2 | 1 |
| PRESTON | 41 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 110 | 3,185 | 11 | 98 | 59 | 20 | 31 | 134 | 55 | 18 | 3 | 2 |
| PUTNAM | 36 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 81 | 2,850 | 8 | 84 | 66 | 18 | 33 | 138 | 92 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| RALEIGH | 99 | 78 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 309 | 6,938 | 59 | 281 | 180 | 88 | 103 | 431 | 212 | 900 | 5 | 6 |
| RANDOLPH | 21 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 73 | 2,954 | 25 | 92 | 58 | 26 | 34 | 145 | 34 | 135 | 1 | 2 |
| RITCHIE | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 1,031 | 30 | 38 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 43 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| ROANE | 23 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 1,936 | 29 | 55 | 38 | 13 | 20 | 69 | 28 | 42 | 1 | 2 |
| SUMMERS | 20 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 1,226 | 13 | 56 | 26 | 21 | 12 | 83 | 40 | 33 | 1 | 1 |
| TAYLOR | 19 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 70 | 1,427 | 8 | 50 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 75 | 26 | 79 | 2 | 1 |
| TUCKER | 9 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 764 | 5 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| TYLER | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 48 | 791 | 7 | 35 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 16 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| UPSHUR | 27 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 144 | 2,303 | 0 | 70 | 50 | 15 | 25 | 90 | 58 | 108 | 1 | 1 |
| WAYNE | 41 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 122 | 3,420 | 36 | 153 | 102 | 30 | 40 | 276 | 91 | 113 | 4 | 3 |
| WEBSTER | 13 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 58 | 1,461 | 10 | 45 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 115 | 25 | 43 | 1 | 0 |
| WETZEL | 16 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 58 | 1,560 | 13 | 61 | 42 | 15 | 26 | 94 | 41 | 63 | 2 | 1 |
| WIRT | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 576 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WOOD | 108 | 71 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 200 | 5,508 | 88 | 282 | 172 | 93 | 111 | 388 | 174 | 516 | 4 | 4 |
| WYOMING | 45 | 30 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 183 | 3,437 | 14 | 138 | 80 | 29 | 40 | 117 | 56 | 61 | 3 | 2 |

# Actual Numbers, continued

| COUNTY | Births to Moms with < 12 Years Education | | Families Receiving AFDC | | Births With Early Prenatal Care | | Total Minority Population | | Number of Minority Children | | Kids Living With Parent Limited | | Kids Living With | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1993 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 |
| **W. Virginia** | **9,248** | **5,453** | **25,689** | **40,542** | **18,913** | **16,388** | **74,893** | **67,954** | **23,313** | **19,833** | **66,949** | **77,130** | **103,964** | **115,073** |
| BARBOUR | 89 | 48 | 304 | 437 | 160 | 153 | 223 | 366 | 75 | 106 | 533 | 690 | 1,198 | 1,438 |
| BERKELEY | 245 | 246 | 495 | 812 | 477 | 690 | 2,011 | 2,742 | 687 | 832 | 1,790 | 2,738 | 2,599 | 2,454 |
| BOONE | 213 | 109 | 450 | 877 | 302 | 209 | 383 | 280 | 122 | 91 | 1,071 | 1,143 | 1,811 | 2,393 |
| **BRAXTON** | 66 | 39 | 197 | 349 | 124 | 112 | 99 | 93 | 29 | 26 | 507 | 523 | 1,108 | 991 |
| BROOKE | 80 | 51 | 349 | 387 | 292 | 224 | 325 | 319 | 74 | 83 | 970 | 866 | 1,097 | 1,039 |
| CABELL | 432 | 313 | 1,429 | 2,135 | 1,021 | 1,002 | 5,208 | 4,724 | 1,540 | 1,324 | 4,178 | 4,441 | 4,554 | 5,234 |
| CALHOUN | 62 | 23 | 138 | 233 | 108 | 64 | 63 | 49 | 0 | 12 | 318 | 411 | 821 | 776 |
| CLAY | 94 | 47 | 229 | 411 | 101 | 99 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 393 | 526 | 1,468 | 1,466 |
| **DODDRIDGE** | 32 | 23 | 93 | 173 | 73 | 67 | 27 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 236 | 249 | 624 | 482 |
| FAYETTE | 340 | 186 | 1,126 | 1,456 | 485 | 415 | 4,587 | 3,255 | 1,425 | 870 | 2,223 | 2,341 | 3,823 | 4,102 |
| GILMER | 42 | 21 | 103 | 183 | 96 | 54 | 78 | 76 | 8 | 9 | 238 | 280 | 466 | 731 |
| GRANT | 41 | 29 | 111 | 89 | 102 | 116 | 151 | 155 | 42 | 45 | 254 | 396 | 792 | 432 |
| GREENBRIER | 175 | 97 | 289 | 501 | 258 | 315 | 1,673 | 1,397 | 507 | 367 | 1,235 | 1,453 | 1,721 | 1,921 |
| **HAMPSHIRE** | 60 | 59 | 170 | 272 | 146 | 177 | 153 | 184 | 49 | 60 | 456 | 614 | 869 | 874 |
| HANCOCK | 116 | 49 | 414 | 574 | 352 | 281 | 1,235 | 1,098 | 367 | 287 | 1,331 | 1,387 | 1,035 | 1,444 |
| HARDY | 41 | 33 | 121 | 100 | 94 | 118 | 214 | 233 | 56 | 57 | 289 | 376 | 624 | 400 |
| HARRISON | 297 | 212 | 1,014 | 1,582 | 922 | 736 | 1,326 | 1,315 | 420 | 386 | 2,622 | 3,000 | 3,808 | 4,125 |
| JACKSON | 104 | 62 | 167 | 476 | 272 | 241 | 83 | 121 | 33 | 44 | 730 | 1,021 | 1,066 | 1,661 |
| **JEFFERSON** | 178 | 121 | 332 | 510 | 346 | 401 | 2,913 | 2,967 | 1,081 | 888 | 1,215 | 1,411 | 1,561 | 1,246 |
| KANAWHA | 930 | 584 | 2,459 | 4,658 | 2,389 | 1,676 | 15,461 | 15,600 | 4,803 | 1,803 | 8,362 | 10,142 | 8,288 | 10,525 |
| LEWIS | 85 | 50 | 235 | 407 | 201 | 170 | 141 | 137 | 33 | 35 | 657 | 754 | 1,025 | 1,290 |
| LINCOLN | 180 | 113 | 530 | 925 | 213 | 230 | 43 | 45 | 0 | 13 | 810 | 882 | 2,294 | 2,652 |
| LOGAN | 372 | 171 | 810 | 1,545 | 420 | 299 | 2,389 | 1,655 | 784 | 472 | 1,949 | 2,089 | 3,641 | 4,388 |
| **McDOWELL** | 552 | 221 | 1,663 | 1,894 | 417 | 249 | 7,498 | 4,826 | 2,439 | 1,467 | 2,377 | 1,942 | 5,380 | 5,095 |
| MARION | 214 | 122 | 866 | 1,320 | 685 | 539 | 2,603 | 2,173 | 839 | 603 | 2,175 | 2,204 | 2,894 | 3,400 |
| MARSHALL | 143 | 81 | 483 | 673 | 480 | 361 | 410 | 354 | 103 | 94 | 1,329 | 1,486 | 1,409 | 1,912 |
| MASON | 155 | 69 | 257 | 571 | 260 | 213 | 246 | 230 | 92 | 69 | 833 | 1,066 | 1,254 | 1,772 |
| MERCER | 375 | 208 | 1,230 | 1,598 | 687 | 519 | 5,459 | 4,560 | 1,685 | 1,394 | 2,607 | 2,808 | 4,146 | 4,518 |
| **MINERAL** | 79 | 54 | 344 | 391 | 288 | 262 | 900 | 831 | 335 | 252 | 871 | 983 | 1,340 | 1,268 |
| MINGO | 360 | 191 | 1,060 | 1,607 | 799 | 314 | 1,174 | 928 | 385 | 289 | 1,643 | 1,907 | 3,989 | 3,839 |
| MONONGALIA | 193 | 100 | 392 | 817 | 234 | 714 | 2,754 | 3,739 | 622 | 756 | 1,860 | 2,370 | 1,813 | 2,838 |
| MONROE | 59 | 36 | 81 | 167 | 89 | 102 | 262 | 196 | 67 | 42 | 332 | 412 | 949 | 777 |
| MORGAN | 36 | 36 | 69 | 147 | 86 | 102 | 128 | 141 | 37 | 30 | 256 | 352 | 633 | 283 |
| **NICHOLAS** | 167 | 88 | 378 | 748 | 315 | 224 | 75 | 105 | 0 | 41 | 950 | 1,173 | 1,912 | 2,386 |
| OHIO | 151 | 109 | 447 | 900 | 606 | 436 | 2,513 | 2,080 | 861 | 608 | 2,316 | 2,366 | 2,117 | 2,278 |
| PENDLETON | 28 | 18 | 100 | 68 | 71 | 78 | 197 | 185 | 69 | 54 | 203 | 221 | 566 | 319 |
| PLEASANTS | 35 | 14 | 60 | 115 | 71 | 61 | 29 | 33 | 8 | 10 | 278 | 324 | 393 | 487 |
| POCAHONTAS | 48 | 18 | 108 | 97 | 76 | 73 | 105 | 88 | 9 | 16 | 258 | 316 | 369 | 552 |
| **PRESTON** | 154 | 80 | 419 | 608 | 343 | 270 | 138 | 141 | 46 | 55 | 869 | 1,027 | 2,123 | 1,784 |
| PUTNAM | 115 | 73 | 284 | 480 | 430 | 433 | 169 | 336 | 68 | 129 | 980 | 1,494 | 1,311 | 1,618 |
| RALEIGH | 437 | 269 | 1,020 | 2,107 | 610 | 666 | 7,413 | 6,465 | 2,424 | 2,043 | 2,769 | 3,572 | 4,153 | 5,742 |
| RANDOLPH | 141 | 90 | 316 | 444 | 284 | 284 | 349 | 359 | 60 | 75 | 872 | 1,116 | 1,678 | 1,974 |
| RITCHIE | 51 | 28 | 95 | 192 | 109 | 79 | 20 | 22 | 0 | 8 | 382 | 421 | 718 | 868 |
| **ROANE** | 97 | 53 | 176 | 377 | 161 | 117 | 146 | 64 | 0 | 11 | 474 | 672 | 922 | 1,520 |
| SUMMERS | 95 | 46 | 335 | 352 | 127 | 98 | 1,241 | 860 | 182 | 115 | 612 | 579 | 1,236 | 1,048 |
| TAYLOR | 76 | 41 | 238 | 358 | 175 | 144 | 173 | 151 | 44 | 38 | 586 | 629 | 943 | 1,118 |
| TUCKER | 29 | 19 | 64 | 86 | 79 | 72 | 27 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 250 | 211 | 512 | 410 |
| TYLER | 45 | 20 | 107 | 188 | 113 | 80 | 23 | 39 | 0 | 9 | 307 | 351 | 608 | 515 |
| **UPSHUR** | 114 | 85 | 194 | 565 | 253 | 211 | 182 | 236 | 36 | 43 | 648 | 947 | 1,305 | 1,723 |
| WAYNE | 220 | 152 | 562 | 901 | 452 | 455 | 119 | 147 | 29 | 38 | 1,477 | 1,656 | 3,358 | 3,035 |
| WEBSTER | 87 | 49 | 339 | 482 | 149 | 105 | 17 | 25 | 7 | 10 | 526 | 576 | 1,439 | 1,356 |
| WETZEL | 94 | 51 | 267 | 473 | 235 | 186 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 21 | 769 | 789 | 923 | 1,291 |
| WIRT | 19 | 12 | 60 | 115 | 44 | 51 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 119 | 198 | 295 | 339 |
| **WOOD** | 337 | 209 | 1,005 | 1,482 | 988 | 845 | 1,138 | 1,346 | 387 | 477 | 3,392 | 3,829 | 3,963 | 3,940 |
| WYOMING | 262 | 109 | 258 | 1,169 | 245 | 148 | 489 | 317 | 158 | 92 | 1,262 | 1,400 | 2,991 | 3,004 |

# Actual Numbers, continued

| COUNTY | WIC Participants | | | Early Periodic Screening and Diagnostic Testing | | | Immunization | Medicaid Participants | | 1995 | 1995 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 Eligibles | 1995 No. of Cases | 1995 Percent Served | 1993-94 F.Y. EPSDT Eligibles | 1993-94 F.Y. Eligibles Participating | 1993-94 F.Y. Participation Rate | 1995 Percent Immunized | 1995 Number | 1995 Rate | # children <6 (with working parents) w/o a Regulated Day Care Spot | # Children <6 (with working parents) w/o a Regulated Day Care Spot | # Regulated Day Care Spaces for Children Ages 0-12 yrs |
| **West Virginia** | 90,286 | 54,342 | 60.2% | 149,539 | 65,095 | 43.5% | 65.5% | 152,260 | 68.3% | 52.1% | 30,021 | 27,649 |
| BARBOUR | 910 | 484 | 53.2% | 1,470 | 1,101 | 74.9% | 38.6% | 1,612 | 62.9% | 44.8% | 234 | 288 |
| BERKELEY | 3,429 | 1,649 | 48.1% | 4,163 | 980 | 23.5% | 64.1% | 3,989 | 71.0% | 57.3% | 1,644 | 1,274 |
| BOONE | 1,268 | 944 | 74.5% | 2,920 | 1,227 | 42.0% | 85.8% | 2,999 | 80.5% | 33.3% | 186 | 312 |
| BRAXTON | 889 | 607 | 68.3% | 1,516 | 668 | 44.1% | 76.6% | 1,566 | 81.8% | 59.8% | 235 | 158 |
| BROOKE | 904 | 558 | 60.4% | 1,570 | 589 | 37.5% | 97.3% | 1,383 | 62.2% | 77.5% | 639 | 496 |
| CABELL | 4,458 | 3,092 | 67.3% | 7,970 | 2,790 | 35.0% | 76.5% | 7,644 | 81.3% | 38.7% | 1,246 | 1,911 |
| CALHOUN | 514 | 287 | 55.8% | 839 | 352 | 39.6% | 56.0% | 966 | 70.8% | 75.4% | 212 | 64 |
| CLAY | 749 | 639 | 85.3% | 1,411 | 940 | 66.3% | 89.1% | 1,639 | 74.9% | 79.4% | 150 | 79 |
| DODDRIDGE | 417 | 179 | 42.9% | 692 | 251 | 36.3% | 67.8% | 774 | 66.3% | 49.2% | 119 | 103 |
| FAYETTE | 2,339 | 1,231 | 52.5% | 5,216 | 2,055 | 39.4% | 41.3% | 5,352 | 70.9% | 33.3% | 371 | 157 |
| GILMER | 435 | 238 | 57.0% | 666 | 436 | 65.5% | 66.7% | 804 | 65.4% | 38.6% | 88 | 130 |
| GRANT | 585 | 534 | 91.3% | 915 | 364 | 87.7% | 89.0% | 667 | 51.2% | 79.0% | 338 | 90 |
| GREENBRIER | 1,793 | 1,243 | 69.3% | 3,035 | 1,367 | 67.2% | 31.0% | 2,635 | 61.2% | 41.3% | 499 | 359 |
| HAMPSHIRE | 1,001 | 572 | 57.1% | 1,287 | 409 | 31.8% | 80.5% | 1,548 | 67.6% | 75.7% | 535 | 137 |
| HANCOCK | 1,120 | 700 | 62.5% | 2,356 | 816 | 36.2% | 90.5% | 1,997 | 61.8% | 62.4% | 667 | 597 |
| HARDY | 699 | 332 | 48.9% | 461 | 330 | 71.6% | 86.9% | 579 | 42.5% | 83.8% | 418 | 81 |
| HARRISON | 3,621 | 2,033 | 56.1% | 5,814 | 2,445 | 41.8% | 62.8% | 6,083 | 71.1% | 21.1% | 472 | 2,026 |
| JACKSON | 1,228 | 793 | 64.6% | 1,908 | 1,243 | 65.1% | 50.0% | 2,266 | 62.2% | 62.5% | 575 | 239 |
| JEFFERSON | 2,105 | 660 | 31.4% | 2,104 | 241 | 11.5% | 80.9% | 1,745 | 55.8% | 66.1% | 1,102 | 549 |
| KANAWHA | 9,153 | 5,121 | 56.0% | 12,017 | 7,221 | 42.4% | 68.4% | 15,015 | 73.0% | 54.3% | 3,891 | 3,290 |
| LEWIS | 911 | 588 | 64.1% | 1,516 | 1,000 | 66.0% | 57.1% | 1,757 | 69.5% | 75.2% | 524 | 173 |
| LINCOLN | 1,793 | 839 | 64.9% | 2,935 | 1,632 | 55.6% | 87.7% | 3,202 | 78.9% | 31.2% | 143 | 215 |
| LOGAN | 2,105 | 1,675 | 79.6% | 4,611 | 1,886 | 40.9% | 64.7% | 4,615 | 65.9% | 25.5% | 218 | 638 |
| McDOWELL | 2,091 | 1,514 | 72.3% | 5,653 | 2,511 | 44.4% | 27.8% | 5,558 | 74.4% | 65.0% | 405 | 218 |
| MARION | 2,611 | 1,461 | 56.0% | 4,495 | 2,545 | 56.6% | 81.2% | 4,691 | 74.5% | 32.1% | 554 | 1,103 |
| MARSHALL | 1,660 | 1,042 | 63.2% | 2,568 | 1,037 | 39.9% | 89.1% | 2,586 | 64.1% | 74.1% | 1,063 | 311 |
| MASON | 1,365 | 867 | 63.8% | 2,179 | 629 | 28.9% | 85.0% | 2,306 | 66.2% | 72.0% | 469 | 192 |
| MERCER | 3,139 | 2,301 | 72.6% | 6,992 | 1,633 | 28.7% | 44.4% | 5,912 | 70.3% | 55.6% | 1,096 | 916 |
| MINERAL | 1,728 | 972 | 56.2% | 3,478 | 636 | 43.1% | 76.6% | 2,042 | 68.2% | 62.2% | 634 | 165 |
| MINGO | 2,674 | 1,591 | 59.4% | 6,002 | 2,646 | 52.0% | 27.8% | 4,604 | 73.5% | 66.2% | 449 | 2 |
| MONONGALIA | 3,393 | 1,812 | 53.3% | 5,338 | 1,880 | 56.2% | 94.8% | 3,627 | 57.4% | 29.1% | 147 | 1,816 |
| MONROE | 772 | 331 | 42.9% | 998 | 410 | 58.7% | 82.3% | 803 | 44.2% | 35.9% | 168 | 100 |
| MORGAN | 946 | 556 | 58.7% | 1,796 | 880 | 47.7% | 37.0% | 829 | 61.1% | 81.1% | 398 | 93 |
| NICHOLAS | 1,928 | 1,715 | 71.0% | 2,911 | 1,286 | 45.3% | 50.0% | 3,154 | 68.3% | 29.8% | 194 | 436 |
| OHIO | 2,204 | 1,244 | 56.4% | 4,574 | 830 | 37.2% | 64.4% | 2,947 | 62.5% | 56.0% | 1,136 | 911 |
| PENDLETON | 491 | 249 | 50.9% | 911 | 296 | 14.4% | 91.1% | 406 | 36.2% | 61.3% | 252 | 138 |
| PLEASANTS | 391 | 239 | 59.9% | 1,005 | 325 | 45.0% | 74.4% | 504 | 53.6% | 58.3% | 133 | 58 |
| POCAHONTAS | 521 | 295 | 56.6% | 914 | 367 | 80.8% | 54.3% | 724 | 52.3% | 100.0% | 370 | 0 |
| PRESTON | 1,661 | 858 | 51.6% | 3,214 | 1,609 | 45.6% | 48.9% | 2,662 | 62.3% | 86.3% | 803 | 708 |
| PUTNAM | 2,116 | 1,639 | 77.5% | 2,181 | 1,228 | 57.4% | 83.9% | 2,671 | 64.9% | 58.0% | 951 | 340 |
| RALEIGH | 3,634 | 2,578 | 70.9% | 7,405 | 3,760 | 51.4% | 70.2% | 6,999 | 68.1% | 12.2% | 220 | 1,561 |
| RANDOLPH | 1,934 | 1,799 | 84.7% | 2,860 | 1,336 | 65.2% | 50.0% | 2,528 | 62.5% | 37.6% | 362 | 510 |
| RITCHIE | 569 | 309 | 58.9% | 837 | 393 | 47.0% | 63.4% | 896 | 56.3% | 61.1% | 185 | 319 |
| ROANE | 860 | 618 | 71.8% | 1,962 | 881 | 43.6% | 50.7% | 1,661 | 57.2% | 64.3% | 288 | 352 |
| SUMMERS | 630 | 414 | 68.2% | 1,172 | 640 | 54.6% | 72.8% | 1,341 | 71.4% | 73.1% | 247 | 91 |
| TAYLOR | 884 | 345 | 39.0% | 1,201 | 631 | 51.7% | 67.3% | 1,464 | 61.8% | 83.4% | 533 | 326 |
| TUCKER | 417 | 300 | 71.9% | 403 | 247 | 61.3% | 16.7% | 532 | 51.0% | 46.0% | 125 | 147 |
| TYLER | 440 | 245 | 57.0% | 726 | 253 | 34.8% | 47.2% | 808 | 68.8% | 86.4% | 266 | 57 |
| UPSHUR | 1,320 | 808 | 62.6% | 2,230 | 1,117 | 50.1% | 67.7% | 2,456 | 70.7% | 72.1% | 513 | 399 |
| WAYNE | 2,110 | 928 | 44.0% | 3,746 | 1,615 | 43.1% | 35.0% | 3,875 | 68.1% | 51.5% | 559 | 647 |
| WEBSTER | 711 | 434 | 60.8% | 1,564 | 539 | 34.2% | 41.8% | 1,569 | 74.3% | 83.2% | 208 | 61 |
| WETZEL | 951 | 576 | 60.6% | 1,498 | 680 | 40.0% | 47.2% | 1,711 | 75.2% | 73.1% | 479 | 176 |
| WIRT | 312 | 254 | 81.4% | 565 | 195 | 34.5% | 62.5% | 513 | 64.4% | 92.4% | 218 | 19 |
| WOOD | 4,263 | 2,817 | 66.1% | 6,633 | 1,774 | 26.7% | 34.7% | 6,018 | 68.3% | 64.4% | 2,062 | 1,542 |
| WYOMING | 1,741 | 998 | 73.0% | 3,947 | 1,396 | 41.3% | 35.1% | 3,431 | 68.7% | 73.9% | 387 | 91 |



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# 1995 WV KIDS COUNT Committees And Staff

## STAFF

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund**
Margie Hale, WV KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Executive Director, West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund
Jennifer Reed, Director of Communications
Lynn Divjak, Executive Assistant
Judy Combs, DAY ONE Coordinator

**West Virginia University Survey Research Center**
Ron Althouse, Director
Jenny Sundra, Research Associate
Laura Carter, Research Associate
Belinda Wenner, Graduate Research Assistant

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund**
**Regional Advisory Group**
**Chairs & Co-Chairs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Region I | Franki Patton Rutherford | 448-2101 |
| | Marcus Wilkes | 255-9321 |
| Region II | Ray Childers | 697-0255 |
| | Terry Fattaleh | 529-0467 |
| | Sister Janet Peterworth | 475-2932 |
| Region III | Linda DuVall | 348-6158 |
| Region IV | David Coccari | 872-6444 |
| Region V | Carol Leeson | 428-2333 |
| Region VI | Jan Smith | 232-6921 |
| Region VII | Kay Nesselrote | 363-6869 |
| | Anne Schinger | 293-6511 |
| Region VIII | Paige Alexander | 538-2373 |
| | Chris Merritt | 358-7230 |
| | Ted Uhl | 289-3511 |

## COMMITTEES

**Research Committee**
Joe Barker
Sandie Chaney
Judith Devine
Bob Eggleton
Becky King
John McClure
Julie Pratt
Bob Seiz
Tom Strawderman
Gary Thompson
Litchfield Thompson
Larry White

**Marketing Committee**
Janis Augustine
Margaret Bishop
Penny Crandall
Sam Hickman
Dolores Kinder
J. F. Lacarra
Cheri Montgomery
Sandra Orletsky
Carol Perroncel
Robert Samples
Rachel Tompkins

## WEST VIRGINIA KIDS COUNT FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Richard Adams, United Bankshares

Betty Barrett, Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Huntington City Council

Sam G. Bonasso, Alpha Associates, Inc.

Harry Burgess, WV Department of Health and Human Resources

S. Austin Caperton III, Caperton Energy

Penny Crandall, Attorney at Law

Terrell Eddins, Terrell Eddins & Associates, Inc.

Ardath Francke, Volunteer

Lawson Hamilton, Semi-Retired

Elaine Harris, Communications Workers of America

Bishop S. Clifton Ives, WV United Methodist Church Represented by J.F. Lacarra

Barry Ogrin, Charleston Department Stores

Joe Powell, AFL-CIO

Kathleen V. Previll, Pediatrician

Bill Raney, WV Coal Association

Bishop Bernard Schmitt, Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Represented by Steve Botos

Albert Schwabe II, Schwabe-May

Kenna Seal, Braxton County Board of Education

Greg Silverman, Herman & Cormany

Rachel Tompkins, Office of the Governor




BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# DISSEMINATION PARTNERS

The WV KIDS COUNT Fund and the Survey Research Center wish to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the 1995 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book:

African-American Pastors and Churches

Alpha Associates, Inc.

American Academy of Pediatrics, West Virginia Chapter

Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc.

Barbour County Health Department

Beckley World Mission

Cabell County League of Women Voters

Cabell-Wayne Family Resource Network

Central Appalachia Empowerment Zone of West Virginia

Charles Ryan Associates, Inc.

College of Education, University of Arkansas

Communications Workers of America

Community Action Directors

Community Service Roundtable

Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

Eastern Regional Family Resource Network

Family Crisis Intervention Center

Family Resource Networks Throughout West Virginia

Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families

Governor's Early Childhood Implementation Commission

Hardy County Family Issues Task Force

Kanawha County League of Women Voters

Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department

National Association of Social Workers, West Virginia Chapter

Presbytery of West Virginia

RESA IV

Right From The Start

Southern Appalachian Labor School

Statewide Adolescent Pregnancy Task Force

Tug River Health Association

United Methodist Church

United Methodist Church Child Advocate Network

United Methodist District Superintendents

West Virginia Association for Social Work Administrators in Health Care

West Virginia Board of Social Work Examiners

West Virginia Business and Industry Council

West Virginia Chamber of Commerce

West Virginia Coal Association

West Virginia Council of Churches

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Family Support

West Virginia Head Start Association

West Virginia Hospital Association

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Groups

West Virginia Labor Federation

West Virginia League of Women Voters

West Virginia University Extension Service

WNPB-TV

Women and Children's Hospital, Charleston Area Medical Center

Wood County Crime Commission

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund

1031 Quarrier Street
Suite 313, Atlas Building
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 345-2101
(800) 834-8323



Survey Research Center
West Virginia University
College of Arts and Sciences

P.O. Box 6370
212 Armstrong Hall
Morgantown, WV 26506
(304) 293-7570